

EUPHY  
HIS CENSURE TO  
PHILAVENTVS,

Wherein is presented a Philosophical combat be-  
tweene *Hector* and *Achilles*, discovering in four dif-  
ferent courses, interlaced with divers delightfull  
Tragedies,

The vertues necessary to be incident in every gen-  
tleman: had in question at the siege of Troy betwixt Iun-  
dric Grecian and Trojan Lords : especially debated  
to discover the perfection of a Souldier.

---

Containing mirth to purg melancholly, wholesome precepts  
to profit manners, neither unsavoury to youth for de-  
light, nor offensive to age for scurrility.

---

*Etabebetur optima qua & iucunda, honesta & utilia.*

---

*Robertus Greene, in Artibus Magister.*

---



LONDON,  
Printed by Eliz. All-de-dwelling acere Christ-Church.  
1634.

HIS CENSUREO  
PHIATLAS  
EVAHAE

Philippe a bâti une grande bibliothèque à Paris, et il a acheté de nombreux ouvrages sur l'art, la littérature et la philosophie. Il a également collectionné des peintures et des sculptures.

non-victims' social network of participants, by self-reporting your cognitive and social network information, household visit frequency, and the amount of time you spend with your household members. The second part of the survey will collect information about your physical environment.

...and the other two were the same as the first, except that they had been made by the author himself.

William G. Kaelble, Laramie, Wyoming, to whom address may be made.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com



1900-1901  
1901-1902  
1902-1903  
1903-1904  
1904-1905  
1905-1906  
1906-1907  
1907-1908  
1908-1909  
1909-1910  
1910-1911  
1911-1912  
1912-1913  
1913-1914  
1914-1915  
1915-1916  
1916-1917  
1917-1918  
1918-1919  
1919-1920  
1920-1921  
1921-1922  
1922-1923  
1923-1924  
1924-1925  
1925-1926  
1926-1927  
1927-1928  
1928-1929  
1929-1930  
1930-1931  
1931-1932  
1932-1933  
1933-1934  
1934-1935  
1935-1936  
1936-1937  
1937-1938  
1938-1939  
1939-1940  
1940-1941  
1941-1942  
1942-1943  
1943-1944  
1944-1945  
1945-1946  
1946-1947  
1947-1948  
1948-1949  
1949-1950  
1950-1951  
1951-1952  
1952-1953  
1953-1954  
1954-1955  
1955-1956  
1956-1957  
1957-1958  
1958-1959  
1959-1960  
1960-1961  
1961-1962  
1962-1963  
1963-1964  
1964-1965  
1965-1966  
1966-1967  
1967-1968  
1968-1969  
1969-1970  
1970-1971  
1971-1972  
1972-1973  
1973-1974  
1974-1975  
1975-1976  
1976-1977  
1977-1978  
1978-1979  
1979-1980  
1980-1981  
1981-1982  
1982-1983  
1983-1984  
1984-1985  
1985-1986  
1986-1987  
1987-1988  
1988-1989  
1989-1990  
1990-1991  
1991-1992  
1992-1993  
1993-1994  
1994-1995  
1995-1996  
1996-1997  
1997-1998  
1998-1999  
1999-2000  
2000-2001  
2001-2002  
2002-2003  
2003-2004  
2004-2005  
2005-2006  
2006-2007  
2007-2008  
2008-2009  
2009-2010  
2010-2011  
2011-2012  
2012-2013  
2013-2014  
2014-2015  
2015-2016  
2016-2017  
2017-2018  
2018-2019  
2019-2020  
2020-2021  
2021-2022  
2022-2023  
2023-2024  
2024-2025  
2025-2026  
2026-2027  
2027-2028  
2028-2029  
2029-2030  
2030-2031  
2031-2032  
2032-2033  
2033-2034  
2034-2035  
2035-2036  
2036-2037  
2037-2038  
2038-2039  
2039-2040  
2040-2041  
2041-2042  
2042-2043  
2043-2044  
2044-2045  
2045-2046  
2046-2047  
2047-2048  
2048-2049  
2049-2050  
2050-2051  
2051-2052  
2052-2053  
2053-2054  
2054-2055  
2055-2056  
2056-2057  
2057-2058  
2058-2059  
2059-2060  
2060-2061  
2061-2062  
2062-2063  
2063-2064  
2064-2065  
2065-2066  
2066-2067  
2067-2068  
2068-2069  
2069-2070  
2070-2071  
2071-2072  
2072-2073  
2073-2074  
2074-2075  
2075-2076  
2076-2077  
2077-2078  
2078-2079  
2079-2080  
2080-2081  
2081-2082  
2082-2083  
2083-2084  
2084-2085  
2085-2086  
2086-2087  
2087-2088  
2088-2089  
2089-2090  
2090-2091  
2091-2092  
2092-2093  
2093-2094  
2094-2095  
2095-2096  
2096-2097  
2097-2098  
2098-2099  
2099-20100

# TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

Robert, Earle of Effex and & we, vicount of  
Hertford, & Bourghchier, Lord Fettes of Chaworth, 201  
Ley, Bourghchier and Lovaine, Malter  
-Lewes, & Loxley, of the Queenes Majesties  
-horse.

*Robert Greene wisheth increase of honour  
and virtue.*

**H**e Egyptians (right honorable) seeing the  
counterfait of *Mercury*, figured with his  
*Caducus* in his right hand, offered for sac-  
rifice nothing but baye-leaves, in that they  
knew such oblations best fitted his humor :  
Such as sought to beautifie the Temple of  
*Pallas*, set up for Iewells, booke, and shilds, for that the  
goddesse did most patronize learning and souldiers: *Hector*'s  
delight was martiall discipline, & they presented him with  
horse and armour, noting by these presidents, how all have  
sought in their presents to keepe a decorum : having by happ  
chaunced on some part of *Ephesus* counsell touching the per-  
fection of a souldier, sent from *Silexdra* his melancholie cel  
to his friend *Philantus* new chosen generall of certaine for-  
ces, wherein under the shaddow of a philosophicall combat  
betweene *Hector* and *Achilles*, imitating *Tullies* orator,  
*Platoes* common wealth, and *Baldessars* courtier, he aimeth  
at the exquisite portraiture of a perfect martialist, consisting  
(saith he) in three principall points ; wisedome to governe;  
fortitude to performe; liberalitie to incourage : I thought  
good (right honorable) (having heard of your noble and  
virtuous resolutions, not onely in laudable and honorable  
qualities, generally inserted in your Lordships minde, but es-  
pecially in the favour of warlike indeavours, following the  
steps of your honourable father whose life and actions left  
an admiration of his vertues) to present your Lordship with  
this homely gift, unperfect as the halfe formed counterfaite  
of *Apelles*: and shadowed with such bad colours, as might

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
*The Epistle dedicatory.*

But excuse my boldnesse, in that blinde men are ever most rash, and honourable men ever the most courteous, I should the more grieve at my incōsidered presumption; but two es-peciall conjectures doe somewhat salve the sorrow of my forward folly: the first, the report of your approoved courage and valour (in the lowe Countries) shewed in the face of your enemy, maintained with such a magnanimous resolution, as the foe was faine to confess vrtue in his adver-sarie: the second, your Lordships courtesie in acceptance of good will from the meanest: the one manifesting your desire to be thought an honourable souldier, biddeth me hope, that as *Alexander* did vouchsafe of *Adisons* rude and un-polished picture of *Mars*: for that the prince delighted in wars, so your honour will give a glance at this toye, if not for the workmanship, yet for that it treateth of martiall discipline: the other assures me, that amongst many other, I shall, though without desert, taste of your Lordships honourable courtesie, in vouchsafing such a meane and unsavorie present, wherewith if I be favoured (as I hope well) my la-bour hath his rewardes, and my desire is content: in which assured hope resting, I commit your honour to the Almigh-

bring down to basal point) (Illustrated 161) has  
skinned out the bird in Figure 161, leaving  
it in the middle position as indicated.

11.000 Loponiters (Ceratophyllum) auf dem  
Flussboden und im flachen Wasser unter  
den Binsen und Schilfrohr.

# SOPHOMACHIA.

A Philosophicall combat betwenee *Hector* and *Achilles*, wherein in the persons of the Trojan and Grecian Lords, are in fourre discourses inriched, with fourre delightfull Histories, the vertuous mindes of true nobilitie and Gentility pleasantly discovered.



Elena the haplesse wife of unhappy Menelau, beautified from above, to inflict a mortall punishment upon men beneath: honored in Greece more for her beauty then her honesty a fault which fondlings account for a favour fulfilling the dreame of Hecuba, that she hatched a strobylos which shoud bring Troy to cinders: through her latentesse consent to Paris, so troubled the quietnesse of Asia, that Priamus notwithstanding as prince of that part of the world, was with his sonnes and daughteres brought to ruine: (the end of voluptuous appetites) which they maintained with the sword. For Agamemnon co-partner of Menelau grieve (as friendship is the friend to revenge) aided with al the Kings, Princes, Dukes, and knyghtes of Greece, intended a rebolte legar to the city of Troy, which continued two years without truce, by sundry assaults, skirmishes, & cambalodes, had bewoured of both parts so many valiant captaines, that by common consent after a sterynd partie, they resolved upon a truce for thirty daies, during which time, the Trojan Ladies (resembling Proserpina that wille of necessity take a graine of the forbidden Pomegranate) namely Andromache, Cassandra & Polixena, accompanied with Hector, Troilus, Eneas, Helenus, and divers other of royall parentage, went to see the Grecian tents peopled with their enimies. Dame (the spedy discoverer of news) betraying their intent to the states of Greece: Achilles amongst the rest (for that the report of Polixena's beauty had made a conquest of his affections)

## Euphues his censure

sections) in that the eare leadeth to the inward sences as well as the eye, craved of the Gouvernour and generall of their forces he might bee honour'd with the entertainement of the Trojans : his request granted, accompanied with his Myrmidones, he went to mete them in this manner.

First marched on before the rest, a hundred and fifty on the most gallant Courlers that Grece did afford, their caparisons of greene Welvet, interseamed with stars of Golde, about which was written this impress, Lux & Tenebrae. Next to these Achilles, mounted upon an Arabian courser coulour black, whose furniture was blewe Welvet stunged with gold, whereon was curiously imbrodered the Target of Pallas with a Gorgons head, his impress, Sic Agor. His companions were Ulysses, Diomedes, Patroclus, with many Lords of great valour and progeny. The Grecians thus marching on in order, met Hector who was first of his company whose very face harboring an extraordinary kinne of malice gave the all to knowe, by supposition, that this was he which by his valour had made such dismal massacres, even to their very Pavilions. Letting him and the rest of his crue passe with an envious countenesse, as selding in their mindes the scarres of his manhood : at last Achilles and he came within biewe, who never having seene each other before, but in armes as enemies menacing reuenge in the field, stood a long time as men in a frunce, till Hector burst forth into these speeches.

Lords of Grece, enemies by defiance, and yet friends by Fortune, hoping to find you as firme in promise of truce, as resolute in performance of valour, in that noble minde prefer honour before conquests: The Ladies of Troy (whose princely thoughts account none enemies but in Armoz) noting from the Wallies your experiance in martiali discipline desirous to praise vertue in an enemy, are come under the conduct of naked Knights (yet armes by the Law of armes) to see if the Grecian policy in rebell countenesse, be comparable to their prouess in warlike vertue a hours. This onely cause hath made the Ladies thus far adventurous, if they have licence to passe further, their sight satisfied, and the end of their desires savorred with well construing of their travells: They meane safe retourned,

to Philautus.

retourned, to make requitall with thankes and praise, the truest tokens of liberality, and surest defensories against ingratitude. If their labour bee in vaine, and further graunt of passage denied, to make a counterpoise of discortesie to the utteraunce, I avow by the oath of knighthood to seale the summe of such injury(the truce ended) at the tent of your generall, mangre Achilles, and all his Myrmidones, and soz that you shal challenge what I promise in silkes to be perfoz med in armour. Now I am Hector. His charge giv'n him by the Ladies uttered. The Lordes of Grece pawling upon the magnamity of Hector, that durst amongst his enemies resolue upon revenge. Achilles whose sences generally were troubled with speciall objects, lending as well his eie to the beauty of Polixena, as his eare to the parlee of Hector, gathering his wits together returned him bouldly and briefly this answeare.

The Grecians worthy Lordes whose soxpointed resolutions are ever limited within the proportion of Justice, holde their words as Lawes, and sacrifice their thoughts with their deedes, at the Alters of equity, measuring enemies at the point of the Lance, and friends by performance of leagyn, us sing their hands and hearts as the instruments of Delphos, which might not be touched by any appeached of perjury honoring Ladies as well in Armour as in Lawell, and counting it the chiese point of chievalry to succour the oppressed enemy with the sword: these premises considered in the behalfe of the rest, I confirme specially to the Ladies as inforced by duty, and yet generally to all, as constrained by promise, a friendly welcome. For whose safety I patone the pledge of a Prince, which is honour. Threats that are conditional are the more easily brooked, and therefore omitting such sybolous suppositions lovely Ladies of Troy and your attendants, I swear a hearty welcome: for performance of which take the faith of Achilles. This promise past these two princes imbraced each other, the rest of the Lordes imitating their mutuall favors, interchanged the like courtesies, so that joining their Troupes together, they red on towards the campe. Achilles who knew as well how to tune the Lute with Venus,

## Euphues his censure

as to sound the Trumpet with Mars, and had as great affabilitie in his tongue to entertain a Lady, as strenght in his hand to repulie an enemy, that could as well lead a dance as follow a march: after generall courtesies past betwene the Christian Lords, and the Dames of Troy, hee subtilly singled himselfe with Polixena, whom hee held in prattle to his tent in this maner.

I see Madame, that your father Priamus is as politike to make a conquest, as his sonnes be haliant to attempt a victory, and that his indeavour to captivate our minds will bee of moore efficacy, then their labour to weaken our forces, for that beauty is of more vigour then prouesse, and affection a sover enemy to resist then fortitude. Hercules founde the sight of Dejanira more perillous then all the rest of his travells. Mars had rather oppole himselfe against all the Gods, then enter a farre with Venus. Beauty is metaphysicall, and therefore challengeth a supremacy above Nature: Exterior actions are tied to the wings of Fortune, but thoughts as they are passionate, so they are within the compasse of Fancy. I speak this Madame, in that the Senators of Troy seeing how wel the Greces are able to bwoke the force of Hector and Troilus, the two hopefull champions of Asia, have now not in deslaunce, but under Patronage of truce, sent such slye enemies, as are able with their very looks to make a greater conquest, then all hardy knights with their Launces, if then Madame unarmed as we bee, beauty take us at discourt, and make a breach maugre our tissh into our rampiers, yet holde we our selves good soldiers in that her we apons are inchaunted, and such as the more they are resisted the more they pierce. Polixena who as shee was faire, so shee was wise, seeing how clarkelike Achilles began to claim her by the Elbow, willing to let him know shee was able to spile a ped in the straw, cut him off in the midle of his talk with this answere.

I cannot thinke sir but my father Priamus standeth in better hope to fier the Pavilions of his enemies with a Braude, then with a Bowe, and putteth moore assurance in the valour of his sonnes then in the counsell of his Senators, yet knowing the Goddess Pallas whose sacred Palladium we have in

Troy

to Philautus.

Troy, useth as well a pen as a Speare , he counteth pollicie  
a necessary friend to provesse, and a schollers Lawrel wreath,  
no disgrace to a soldieryr steeled Helmet. But whereas in dis-  
honour of our knights , you alledge he hath sent Ladies to  
make a conquest by beauty that cannot be atchieved with the  
sword : This were(god sir)but a slender shift to deceive  
himselfe, for we know that the eye being impartiall in censur-  
ing of coullers never flattereth it selfe in the imblazing of  
beautie. The Grecian Ladies then being far our superiours  
in thos labours whiche the Graces give, commandeth us to  
blush at comparisons, I must as simple as I am suppose your  
conjecture dissimuled, sith so little p; abillity drawes meane  
to believe. But put case this supposition bearre some likelihood  
of truth. Doe we not know our enemies are Grecians, taught  
in their Schooles amongst their Philosophers, that all wise-  
dom is honest that is profitable; that their heads are as ful of  
subtlety, as their hearts are of valour, how their thoughts are  
plumed with the feathers of time, and that fancy hangeth at  
their eyelids which never maketh so deepe an impression, but  
it may bee shaken off at every winck for an instant. Give  
me leave to alledge Theseus, who was as valiant as most,  
and yet saith Helena, as variable as might be. Then sir feare  
not our forces, so we Ladies come but to fetch fier, neither to  
see as desirous to choose, nor to bee sicne as willing to please,  
only to trie the Grecian courtesie, and that we looke for by  
promise. Achilles amazed with the checke of such an unlookt  
for mate, perceiving that the Ladies of Troy had a deepe in-  
sight into the Grecian actions, blusht at his owne conceipts,  
in that he knew better how to redouble a blow upon his ene-  
my, then give a counter checke to such a subtill replye, yet fol-  
lowing his cooling, thus hee made answere,

Tis hard indeed Madam,to harbour beliefe in the bosom  
of mistrust , or to blinde suspition with a false couller, especilly  
when conceipt standeth at the doore of an enemy. But  
were there a league betwene Asia and Grecia, as a flaggs  
of defiance waweth over the walles of Troy , then might a  
cripple halfe without checke , whereas now, tread we never  
so even , over steeps are supposed awry. But time the perfect

## Euphues his censure

Herald of truth shall prove the Grecians so farre out of lobe  
with the God Iancis, that I crowne he never so much they will  
not offer him a mite for a sacrifice. Your honour my Lord  
(quoth Iphigenia) doth but dreame with Endymion in the  
induat. Eromens wills are peremptory and like Faulcons,  
sometime they w'll hate at full fist. Time is the best orator  
to a resolute mind, and therefore argue not where a princi-  
ple is denied, for there the party is credulous. Let love alone  
for we come not to feede our eyes with beauty, nor our eares  
with passions, our countrey smoake burnes cleare enough for  
to warme us at, setting downe, which rest, I pray you my  
Lord whose tent is this that appeareth sorich. Achilles say-  
ing the stome was so pure that his coine would heare no forth,  
fell from his amorous prattle and told her that the somost of  
azur bille, topt with a Dragon, pierced with a speare, was  
the pavillion of their generall Agamemnon: what? the fa-  
ther (quoth Polixena) of Iphigenia so famous for her wise-  
dome and chastity, whom the Grecians have so honored in  
their madrigalles as a second Diana; The same (quoth A-  
chilles) and so Madam you are welcom to the Greckish host,  
leaving of thus their private prattle, Agamemnon accompa-  
nied with aged Nestor and other Lords, stood at the doore of  
Achilles tent ready to intetaine the Trojans; who with the  
rest dismounting from their horse, Hector paizing hand in hand  
with Achilles, Troilus with Ulysses, and Helenus with Pa-  
troclus, they were together with the Ladies in great magni-  
ficence conducted into the inner part of the pavillion: where  
Agamemnon after he had saluted the Lords, and welcomed  
the Ladies, he presented the Trojans with as brave a specta-  
cle, as they incountred the Grecians, for there came out in  
most rich attire, Iphigenia, Bryseis, and Cresida, th're no-  
thing in serior in favours to the daughters of Priamus: an  
interchange of courtesie passed between these Dames & some  
parlee had which I overpassee, they sate down to dinner, where  
sumptuously served, taking their repast without any great  
talke: the tables taken up Ulysses naturally desirous to have an  
insight into the manners of men, began to break their silence  
in this manner.

to Philautus.

I can but wonder worthy Lords of Troy at the madnesse of Paris, that allured by the rare passed he seas to possesse himselfe of a supposed Gem, sith his owne countrey soile afforward far more precious Jewels, but lesse is the Margarite accounted of in the western world where it is found, then the red Pearl in a straunge countrey wherere it is unknownen thoughts, the farther they wade, the waeter: and desires ended with perill, labour of the swkest delight. Open praies are counted secret flatteries: but the mouth of an enemy seldom overflowes with good words, if then without prejudice I may speak of wisdom at the Shrine of Apollo. Let me say curteous knyghts that your Damas, if either the rest be like these, or their daily actes may be measured by their preset behavour: are beautiful as favoured by nature in their exterior lineaments. Wise, as graced with a divine influence, sober & silent, as portending a temperat and unsainted chastity. The perfection of nature consisting in these points: I maruel Paris would make his chioise of such a peace and hazard the welfare of his father, country & friends for a woman onely endew'd with the bare title of beauty, such a fading god as scarce can be possessed before it be vanischede. Cressida tickled a title with a selse conceit of her owne wit, willing to let the Trojans know the praise of her speech was as faire as the form of her face, and that women's tonges perced as deep as thier eies, interrupted Ulisses in his talke thus. And as great marshall my Lordes have w<sup>t</sup> the Ladys of Grecia, that Hector & his brethren, so famous through all the world for their martiall exploits, should bear armes in her defence, whose dishonesty taintes both their fame & their countrey. Justice giving every man his due, allots little priviledge to deceipte a man of his wife, which is the surest secundarie. The faith of a knight is not limited by valour but by vertus: fortitude constreyned not in hazarding without feare, but mewring resolute upon just cause. Helena is stolen, a fact repair'd with i<sup>s</sup>amy. Menelaus is injured, a thing crying for revenge the princely sculders of Troy defende such a mowe with the spord: a shamfule victory, if happily they might obtaine the conquest. Hector as cholericke as she was scrupulous, rightly wothout longer debating with him selfe, made her thowndre.

## Euphues his censure

As Madame Justice is a vertue that gives every man his owne by equall proportion, for evenge the sweetest content to persons thwarted with injuries, Iokes not to end his actes with an even ballance, but beth Legem Talionis, repaying like for like: stirring up their fier with a sword, and for brasle weighing downe the scales with Leade. As my brother hath brought a trull from Grece, so myne Aunt, perforce (a faulfe far surpassing this fact) was stolne from Troy, and from the Daughter of a King made a servile Concubine. Nature, that despight of time will stowne at abuse and honour: that hurt thursteth to salve her selfe with revenge, hath taught us (although we offer Helena thoughts fit for her offence) to main-taine my brothers daede with the sword, not to allowe such a sad honorable but as holding it Princely, with death to re-quite an injury. If then (quoth Achilles) honour hangs in revenge, I hope our resolute minds to acqite Menelaus abuse, shall witnessse to the world, we preferre a princely thought before a private life, and choose rather to die satisfied then live dishonoured. Troilus willing to shew that the weapons of Troy were as sharp grounded as the swords of the Grettias, & that feare had as little privilege to creep within their wals, as to lurk within the other tents, made Achilles this answer.

My Lords of Grece, the talke of a Woldier ought to hang at the point of his sword: threats are not to be menaced with the tongue, but with the launce, and time craves a proportion in all things: we came to see the order of your Pavillions, not to discourse of attempts in battaile. To sacrifice the talke of warres to Mars, before Ladies, is to offer a drum and Trumpet to dainty Venus for a present. Grece complaineth of injury, Troy is impatient of dishonour: both grieved aime at revenge. The truce expired, let the doubt by the favour of the Gods and fortune be decided. The Grettians greatly commended the reply of Troilus, so tempered with mildnesse and basseur, as he seemed to hold a martiall peace in his forehead. Villies grieving that he was the autho: of this farre, seeking subtily to cast the shackle of his owne foot followed his sonner pather in this manner.

I thinke me not so forgetfull (wz the Trojans) either of  
time

time or place, that my intent was to mingle the bitter portions of Mars with the sweete liquor of Bacchus, that I meant to make a roiall betwix the Trumpet and the Lute, or by rehearsing of Paris loves, to call in question our open wars: Onely least time should accuse us of niggardise, and the Ladies grove too melancholly by overmuch silence, by accusing Paris of folly I thought to discover the force of fancy, which partiall in her Censures probeth beauty more predominant in affection, then vertue. Helena was faire and a Queen, witty and therfore the sooner wonne, but yet dishonest, a cooling Carde to desire, a staine manifest to the minds, and yet so quickly oversift by the eye, as it shooes how little Juuall the thoughts bee of unbieded affection.

Had the Trojans (quoth Iphigenia Academis) like to the Grettians, or were their cities peopled as well with Philosophers as Souldiers, Paris had learned by their wise precepts to have preferred Vertue before Beauty, and not to have bought repentence so deare. Pallas stands sacred in Troy, but Priamus and his sonnes looke at the Spear, not at her booke: they find in her forehead warres, but they see not in her breast the portraiture of Valideome, they pen downe volumes of martiall discipline, but know not a point of morall Philosophy, which is the cause they measure all their passions by will and call Venus a goddesse onely for her outward glory. Andromache hearing him hardly Iphigenia did impeigh against their want of learning, thought a little to be pleasant and yet fayrcall so that she made her this sharp answer.

Indede Madame you say well: The Grettians have such a selfe-conceit in their wisedome, as they count all Barbarians that are not limited within the confines of Greece, and studious are they of philosophy, that ev'ry oeconomicall state stands upon precepts, the wise saies not Salve to her husband, but she hath a warrant of her action from the Philosopher: our Ladies like homely huswives beguile time with the Distaffe, your dames apply their mindes to their Workes, and become so well lettered that after long study they prove as vertuous as Helena; give me leabe Madame to bring her for a presidient of your philosophical wisedome, as well as you in-

## Euphues his censure

Duced Paris for an instance of our barbarous ignorance.

I obligeing her selfe so clarkely overtaken in her own uneritable blinde, and the noble m. n smilid to see how smoothly Andromache thwirled her presumption. But Brys is willing to shew her skill, made Andromache shis anfret.

And yet Madame by your leave the particullar instance of one woman condonnes not the generall profit of good letters, Helenas dishonesty is no prejudice to the study of philosophy, neither doe our Christian Ladys blush at her folly; sith what Crete refutes as an ableg, Troy herbozeth as an Idoll, whereto we may lay without offence, that such type such letters) that which the Citizens love in their hearts they math-taine with the sword: Vetus intreated Jupiter for Calisto when Diana had exiled her for a refuse, & so Priamus honours her for a Goddess that we hated for a Scummet. Cassandra who al this while horded up this talke in silence, at last as sozred to speake in defence of her country began in this maner.

Greece indeed swarmeth with Philosophers, the fathers and forepainters of misedome, but the learned deliver that in precepts which the people never put in practice: Apollo the glory of Greece and God and prophet at Delphos, faith, that vertue is not perfitt without affection, that study and contemplation is frivolesse nis adiugatur actio, for it is not sufficient, as Hermes Trismegistus your great Philosopher affirmes to spend time in the knowledge of any Science, unlesse by attaining unto that skill we shew the fruits of such doctrine in our lives. Then if action must of necessity be forned to study and contemplation, otherwise a vertuous and happy life is not perfected, then we Barbarians may boast of our own disposition, that honour vertue in our deedes, which can onely account for a Goddess in thought. We through ignorance have fetcht a Parlot from Greece, and you that are learned make a challenge to recal dice with the sword: whose folly is the greatest, let the verdict of one of your philosophers witness: whose censure is, qui invito Peccaminus peccat quam qui sponte peccat. The philosophicall answere of Cassandra so satisfied the Grecians, as they admired her speach, and held her reason for an Oracle. Al driven with this censure into silence, as Ulysses

yet

## Encephalitis lethargica

He was first thought to be last, and therefore made this reply.

It is not seeme Madamme by your lawes selfe, that phisit  
phers are honoured in Troy, that you have these preceptes so  
well in memorie. They which sacrifice to Neptune can talke  
of the sea, and such as honour Mars of warlike discipline: the  
strings of the heart teach to the tip of the tongue, thoughts are  
blossomes of the mind, and words the fruits of desires. Your  
phisical reasons bewrayes a god naturalist, and your opinion  
of morall actions, an insight into Philosophy: therefore Ma-  
dam to give to every one their due, we cannot but confesse that  
Trojans are as wise as warlike, & the Ladies can apply the  
eye as well to the booke, as the singer to the distaffe: yet to set  
truth in her prime, let me say thus much without offence, that  
never have I seen lawlesse love and without love, nor the  
nuptiall bed defiled escape without revenge: men determine,  
but the gods dispose: humane actions are oft measured by us,  
but the censures from above are full & peremptory: Fortune  
is a goddesse but hath no privilege in punishing of faults,  
which one of our Poets noting well, by a plague infected by  
some offence, yesterdaies this reason did assure to say, it was the  
will of Jupiter: To confirme which, if the Trojan Lords and  
Ladies give me leave, I will rehearse a pleasant history.

He heard (quoth Cassandra) before any Warre came with  
in the bounes of Troy, that Agamemnon was full of maiestie,  
chilles of courage, Nestor of wisedome, Ulysses of eloquence,  
and the rest of the Lords indued with famoy and severall  
vertues: to make a profe of which, soe that Fame is oft per-  
digall in her praisles, we adventured this parlement therfore,  
paying thankes for your paines, we promise to be silent answ-  
ters to your discourse. Ulysses taking her woorke for warrant,  
seeing how all the company settel themselves to silence, be-  
gan in this manner.

**I**n our country of Greece, in a province called Ithaca, as the annual records makes mention, there reigned a prince named Polumestor, happy as one favoured every way by fortune; for he was graced with a diadem as of royal parentage,

bonne

## Euphues his censure

born to command, rich in possessions, able to be liberall in all his attempts, wise, as sought to for his censures, like a second saint of Delphos, and martiall, as accounted one of the best Souldiers in his time: indewell with these speciall labours, and adornd with sundry vertues, hee was feared of his enemies, as one that ended his quarrels in revenge, and loved of his friends as a prince, limiting no time in friendship, being every way of such perfect disposition both in the complection of his body, and constitution of his mind, as it was a question whether the lineaments of his face, or the proportion of his wisedome held the greater supremacy. Polumestor being thus happy, for that nature and fortune had made him so specially happy, the goddesse, whose actions are measured by inconstancy, willing to place him on the top of the highest Pyramides, of blisse, that so being a marke for envy, the fall of her wheel, might be the end of his content, and the day declining to mischance and misery, gave him in the prime of his yeares a wife, by birth royall, faire by nature, and learned by education, graced with such sundry excellent and exquisite qualities, as might not onely tie the affection of her husband by endlesse desire to like and love her, but also force fame to make such report of her supposed vertues, as the world shold not onely admize her perfection, but count Grace happy for possessing so faire and vertuous a creature. But as the Panther having the fairest skinnes hath the most infectious breath, and as the tree Alpina is the moxe bitter, the smoother his barke is: so nature having drawn such an absolute counterfeite of beauty, as might discover what her cunning could afoare, yet had placed in the midst of such a mirrour so unperfet a mind, as the stain of the one did adde a disgrace to the glory of the other. For this Lady whose name was Medina as shee had an extierior kind of discretion so warely to moderat her actions, as report could not spy into her deeds, so inwardly had shee such a subtil dissimulation to cloak the foulest spot of vice with the maske of vertue, that fame feared to enter into that discouery of her thoughts, so equall was that outward proportion of her behaviour. But tyme that her that best imblazeth the conceipts of the mind, willing to make an Anatomicie of her deceipts began this Tragedy in this manner.

to Philautus.

In the court of Ithaca there served a Gentleman of good  
parentage, though of small patrimonie, whos coveting to make  
a supply of his want by the labour of his Prince, indeuored  
himselfe to all laudable qualities, not onely in the exercise of  
his body, but in the deuise of his mind, as well I meane, in  
bearing the Lamell with Pallas, as the helmet with Mars,  
being so courteous both in dutie to his superiours, and in fa-  
bility to his equals, as he was generally loved and hono-  
red of all men.

Vortimis, so so was the Gentlemans name, living thus  
fortunate, because favoured in the service of his Prince, think-  
ing that the fruite of time was savored with all one taste,  
found that he was as the ospring of Janus double faced, ha-  
ving as well wrinkles in the one to prognosticate mishap as  
dimples in the other to make assurance of prosperity: for enby  
resembling the serpent Hydatis, that always purgeth his  
venome on the fairest flower, seeing that Fortune had resol-  
ved to make him a lease of his happynesse, joyning in league  
with fancy, the worme that biteth least, the florishing blos-  
somes of youth gave him such a braie by the meane of beau-  
tie, as he soz a while thinking to be but a small checke, found  
at last to be so hard a mate as no shitt, but misery could con-  
temdaund. For the Princesse whose hand sacrificed perfumes  
to Vesta when her heart offred smoaking thoughts to Venus,  
noting the perfection of Vortimis (as womens eyes delight  
in the variety of objects) seeing that the sharpenesse of his wit  
(a sparke that stoneth inflameth desire) was answerable to the  
shape of his body, and that his minde was adorned with so  
many sundry god qualities, that if his fortune had beene e-  
qual to his face, his deserts might have made him a Prince:  
She began so farre to enter into consideration of his vertues,  
that hazarding too rashly in so dangerous a Laberinth, she felt  
her minde begin to alter, and her affections to stoope to such  
a stake as repent shae might, but recall she could not. But ta-  
king these thoughts for passionate toyes that might bee thrust  
out at pleasure, cursing love that attempted such a change,  
and blaming the basenesse of her minde that would make such  
a choice to avorte the hyrene that inchaunted her with such

## Euphues his censure

deceitfull melody, shēe called to one of her maides for a Lute whereupon singing a solemne madrigale she thought to be gentle such unacquainted passions, but finding that musiche was but to quench the fire with a sword, feareth assaults to be so sharpe, as her minde was ready to yeelde as vanquished, shēe began with divers consideration to supprese this franticke affection, calling to minde that Vortymis was but a meane gentleman, one to his birth not worthy to be looked at of a Princelle, much leise to be loved of such a mighty Potestate, thinking what a discredite it were to her selfe what an infamy to her husband, what a grieve to her friends, yea what a mighty shame shoud be guerdon for such a monstrous fault, blaming Fortune and accusing her owne folly, that shoud bee so fond as but once to harbour such a thought as to falsifie her faith to her husband, or stope so lowe as one of the meanest of her subjects. As thus shēe was raging against her selfe, Love feared, if shēe dallied long to loose her champion, stopt more nigh and gave her such a fresh wound, as pierst her at the very heart, that she was faine to yeeld maugre her sommet considerations and forsaking all company to get her into her priuie garden, where being solemnly set in a cole Arbour, shēe burst forth into these passionate teares.

Infortunatē Medina, hath Fame hitherto feare d to speake ill of thy thoughts, and shall report now dare to misconstrue of thy actions: hath Greece honoured thee for thy vertues? and shall the whole world at last abhorre thee for thy vices? hall the Ladies of Ithaca who alledge thee for a precedent of chastity, blush when they heare of thy unbridled samente? Nay shall Polumestor, who desired thee for thy honourable qualities, have cause to loath thee for thy dishonest conditions? No Medina, thinke this, there is no swarter friend then fame, nor worse enemy then report: Princes thoughts as they are royll, so they ought to looke no lower then honoz. Moze is homely Baucis accounted of for her honesty in her pure Cottage, then Venus with all her amours in her sumptuous Temples: and yet Medina, Love is divine, feared of men, because honoured of the gods: not to bee suppressed by wisedome, because not to be comprehended by reason: without

## to Philautus.

but law and therefore above all law. And why sond woman  
deest thou blaze that with prayses, which thou hast cause to  
baſphemie with curses : offer not doves to Venus, but Hem-  
blocke ; ſake not to extinguish the flame with oyle, but tem-  
per the ſweetest potions with the sharpest vineger : yea Mc-  
dina, blith at thy iortune, thy choice, thy love, ſith thy  
thoughts cannot bee conceived without ſecret shame, nor thy  
affections uttered without open discredit : ſarte are these fan-  
tacieſ or rather follieſ, unfit for thy birth, thy dignitieſ, thy  
kingdomes : haſt thou not heard as an oracle from Apollo,  
that it is better to periſh with high deſires, then to live in base  
thoughts ? Daphne choſe rather to loſe her humane ſhape,  
then to make ſhipwracke of hir honeſty. But yet Vortimis  
is beautiſull, a favour ſond ſole, framed to ſeade the eye, not  
to ſetter the heart, he is wiſe, ſo thinkē he is vertuous and will  
conſeute of thy actions according to deſert, not deſire : Tuth,  
being both beautiſull and wiſe, why ſhould he not bee loved :  
wilt thou ſo ſarte forget thy ſelue Mcdina, as to ſuffer af-  
fection to ſuppreſſe wiſedome and love to violate thine honoř.  
Let conſideration (the enemy to untimely attempts) tell thee  
that re penance in infamy is no amends, that there is no ſalve  
against the hurt that commeth to reporte : that honour loſt  
biddeſt a farewell to hope, ſearc then to hazard that for the  
gaine of a momentarie pleasure, as is ſo precieous, that  
once crackt it can never be recovered; how diſmall woulde the  
faſt be to thy husband, how ſorrowfull to thy ſubjects, how  
grieuous to thy friends, how gladsome to thy foes, the greatest  
grieſe of all, ſith the ſmile of a ſoe that proceedeth from  
envie, is worse then the teare of a friend that commeth of  
pitty.

Theſe premitreſ then duly conſidered, preferre not a bar-  
ly coſne before a precieous Jeweli, ſet not a fading content  
before a perpetuall honour, ſuppreſſe thy affections, and ceafe  
to love him whom thou couldest not love unleſſe blinded with  
too much love. As thus ſhe was perplexed with ſundry paſ-  
ſions one of her Ladies came into the Arboar whereupon ſhe  
ceafed her complaints, hoping that time would weare out  
that which ſond Love and Fortune had dorought, calling

## Euphues his censure

for her iugke, that with easle labours she might passe over  
her new conceyved Amours. But se the old saying. Natura  
expellas furca tamen usque recurrat. Nature hath such a pre-  
dominant power over the mind as the ramage Hawke will  
hardly bee reclaimed, the Tigre will never bee tamed, the  
Snaile cannot be enforced to be swifte: Noz, a woman that re-  
solveth, possible to bee persuaded by reason, with Medina  
probed true, soz so did the remembraunce of her late conceyved  
love alienate her thoughts from her wonted disposition: that  
shame and dishonour the greatest preventers of mishap, were  
no meanes to diswade her from her determined affection: in so  
much that not possible to hise fire in Iralw, nor to smother up  
fancy in youth. Shee bare such a favourable countenance to  
Vortimis, that not onely her selfe but the rest of the Court  
marvelled at her submisse familiarity: yet in that her grace  
had heretofore troden her shooe so even, as no step was so much  
as thought awry, they construed all to the best, and thought  
her favourz towarde Vortimis, proceeded as a rewarde for  
his vertues, not from a regard to his beauty. But at last  
being Venus scholler, and therfore daring with her to dance  
in a net: she so manifestly discovered her affections, as all  
Ithaca spake of her fancy, and the Gentleman himselfe began  
to blush at her folly. For wheresoeuer he was resident she  
made it her chamber of presence, his wordes were musickie,  
and construed with proportion, his looks were Ralenders  
of her thoughts, for if he smilid she could not but laugh, and  
every srowne of his made a winkle in her forehead, he did no-  
thing but if she were present past with a plaudite: to be briefe,  
she noted the sequell of his life by the censure of his owne do-  
ings. Whiche well marked by Polumestor he beganne to bee  
a little jealous, but measuring in his consideration her fore-  
passed life, he began thus for his owne suspition to inveigh a-  
gainst him selfs.

Shamest not thou Polumestor to bee so inequall a Judge,  
as to reward vertue with distrust, or to be suspitious where  
no occasion of doubt is offered. Knowest thou not that among  
all the passions wherewith human minds are perplexed, there  
is none that galleth with restless despight, as that infectious

to *Philautus.*

sore of jealousie, for all other grieves are to be appased with sensible persuasions, to be cured with wholesome consaile, to be relived by want, or by tract of time to be worne out, Jealousie onely excepted, which is so sauced with facies, doubts and pinching mistrust, that who so seekes by friendly counsell to race out this hellish passion, forthwith suspecteth that hee giveth this counsell to cover his owne guiltiness: Yea, who so is pained with this restlesse torment, doubteth all distrusteth himselfe, is alwaies frozen with feare and fiered with suspition, having that wherein consisteth all his joy to be the brazier of his misery. Bea Polumentor it issuch a heavy enemy to that holy estate of matrimony, sowing betwene the married couple such deadly sedes of secret hatred as love being once raced out by sacklesse distrust thereof, through envy ensueth bloody revenge. If then jealousie bee such a fiend as pestilente the mind with incessant passions, suffer not Polumentor such a turne infusion of melancholie to be predominant in thy thoughts, suppose the profe of thy wifes vertue as a defensory to withstand suspition, thinke her private familiarity with Vortimis, is an honest courtesie that springes from a royall courage, not from a dishonest Concubine: suppose the best least in urging a blameless minde, shew beginne to hate and indeavour to revenge. And in this resolution Polumentor rested using his Lady with such god and wooned labour, as might have drawne her from her foolish determination, for seeing her given to be solitary and sad, hee provided shewes, triumphes, maskes and other pastimes to recreate her minde, but love that attempteth a secret joy with an open grieve, gave no content, but a pensive musing of the successse of her new thoughts: which thus fondly laide to the view of every one, Vortimis not so blind but hee could judge of colours, espied by the halse, what the whole ment, and therefore puffed a little up in conceite with the favour of a princesse seeing opportunity laid her hairis forehead on his lappe, he beganne somewhat partly to pry into the exquisitnesse of her perfection, seeing she was passing beautifull, and that majesty added a grace unto Nature, and being of royall parentage, beauty decked nature with dignity: this interchange considered, so charmed

the poore gentlemans affections , that faine he would haue  
made requital of her favours with like courtesie,if her prince-  
ly state,had not quattered his presumption with feare: hovering  
thus betwene two streames, at last,he brast forth into these  
bitter complaints.

Doeſt thou not know poore Vortimis that actions wrought  
against Nature reape despight, and thought above Fortune,  
disdaine : that what bird galeth against the sunne but the  
Eagle, wareth blinde, and that ſuch as ſteppe to dignitie is  
unfit, fall : that thoughts are to be measured by Fortune, not  
by deſires; how falles come not by ſitting low, but by climbing  
high : shall therefore all ſcarre to aspire because ſome hap to  
fall , no Vortimis thou art favoured : yea and fancied of a  
Princeſſe whose dignitie may shield thee from mishap, ah fond  
man, doeſt thou count every dimple in the Creeke a decree in  
the heart,every laugh a warrant of love.Venus lookt on more  
then ſhir loved , or els ſhir was paſſing amorous : womenſ  
ſmiles are oft more of cuſtome then of courtesie, and princes  
are prodigall with their eyes , when they are nigardes in  
thoughts, ſor thinke not fond man that Eagles will catch at  
ſites Cedars ſcoupe at brambles, or mighty princes looke at  
ſuch horney peafans : no, no, thinke her diſdaine is greater  
then thy deſire , ſhir is a prince that respecteth her honour,  
thou a beggers bratte that forgettest thy calling, ceafe then  
not onely to ſay, but to thunke ſhir loves thee. Vortimis  
with these pithy perſuasions ſomewhat appeaſing the ſpark-  
ling flames of love that had already warmed his brest, appli-  
ed himſelfe to his wonted exerciſes,in hunting, hauking, run-  
ning at tilt, and other paſtimes wherein the king tooke chie-  
ſt delight: ſuppreſſing his affections with the due conſidera-  
tion of her maſtrey and his meane ſtate , and counting it  
frenzie not fancy , to covet that which he very Delfynies  
would deny him to obtaine. But Medina was more im-  
patient in her paſſions, ſor love ſo fiercely attaileſ her that nei-  
ther place, company, time , nor muſicke cou'd mitigate any  
part of her lawleſſe martyrdome, but did rather faſſe more in-  
crease her maladie. Shame the handmaide to diſhonest at-  
tempts,wou'd not let her crabe counſell in this caſe,noz ſcarre  
of

of report suffer her to reveale it to any secret friend; but she made a secretary of herself, and did participate her thoughts with her owne troubled mind. Lingring soe the tyme, till at last fortune willing in a sweet sig to present her bitter wormwood, found such fit opportunity, that Vortimis and she met alone in the pri by Garden, where (as bust by continuall groweth into impndency) shee revealed unto him the aim of her desires. Vortimis, for that custome in offending, had not yet taken away the feeling of the fault began to blith, and whether it were for conscience, or frate, began with great reasons to persuade Medina, from her determinedediliy. Shewing first what an offence adulterie was to the god, how such unlawfull actions did moze displease the heavens then men, that nuptiall faith violated, did selome or never escape without rebenge. Has laide before her face that hommestor was his soberaine, and a king to whom he was bound by duety and allegiance recounting what sundry favours he had received at hi; hands, and what villanous ingratitude it shoud bee to requite him with such disloyaltie: he told her that princes are glorious objects to bee gazed at with every eye, that their daedes are even table talke among beggars: that shame and infamy followeth at the heeles of unabid lust, and report glorieth in blazing the misshape of Princes. These and such like persuasions of Vortimis could not prevaile to diswade her from her wicked resolution, but remaining obstinate in her determination, her fury so fiered with rage at this repule, as it could not bee appeased with reason, She beganne with bitter taunts to take up the gentleman and to lay before him two haites, preferment and death, promising if he graunted her desires to be a meane for his advancement to high dignities, and vowing if he rejected her love as refuse, she would with injury worse then death, requite his scornfull cowardize.

Vortimis seeing that to persuade Medina any moze was but to strive against the streame (as few intreaties seem to lead to vice) consented as secret oportunity shoud give them leave, to be her faithfull seruant and friend at command: Medina hearing this friendly conclusion of Vortimis, promised

## Euphues his censure

in requitall of his graunt, that neither time, nor adverse fortune shold diminish her affection, but in that despite of the destinies she shold bee alwayes faulthul, and therupon for feare of further suspicione, she went into her chamber, leaving Vortimis in a doubtfull dyleman which he began thus to discuse with himselfe.

To true it is Vortimis that unjust offences may escape for a time without anger, but never without revenge, that what the gods deserte they take not away, that delay in punishment is no priviledge of pardon, feare then Vortimis to commit that which thou oughtest to feare, if not past all feare; Adultery, yea, adultery vile wretch, for thou canst not grace the crime with a better colour, a fault so opposite to the heavens, so contrary to nature, so odious to men, as the gods reveng without forgetfullnesse. Bruit beastes by mere instinct of nature abhorre, and men (as a fawt most impious) censure with the guerdon of death. Truth, but tis a princesse that persuades, a Duene that holdeth in the one hand death, and the other dignity: ah Vortimis what then, the higher honour is seated by vertue, the deeper is her fall overthowne by vice, the greater the persons bē that offend, the more soule and lothsome is the fault. Base thoughts as they are odious so they are inconstant; hot loue is sone cold, and faith plighted with an adulterous vow, as it is tyed w/out conscience, so tis broken without care, conscience, yea, conscience Vortimis, which is such a worme that fretteth like the Seres wbole: secretly and deapely, easly gotten, but hardly wonne out. What so is rubbed with the stome Galadetes will never bee hot. Flesh dipped in the sea Egenum will never bee sweete. The hearb Tragion being once bit with an Aspis never groweth, and conscience once strained with trecherous adultery is alwaies tyed a guilty remorse.

But yet remember Vortimis that folly refuseth gold, and frenzie preferment: wisse orie seeth after dignite, and counself after gaine: a pound of gold is worth a tunne of leade: great gifts are little gods, there is nothing sweeter then promotion: nor lighter then reprote: care not then for conscience so thou bē rich, if not chalke yet charely, steppe not at a straw

a strake, but preserve an name of dignitie before a scruple of honestie: and with that he staved as hale out of lope with his owne wicked resolution, so having muttered these as such like words, seeing either he must dye with a cleare mind, or live with a spottet conscience, he was cumbered with diuers cogitations, till at last fancie growing to be predominant over vertue, he yielded to the alarmes of lust, and seeking after opportunity, found the desies of both their minds satisfied: Remaining thus drawnded while in this supposed pleasure, doubting as feare is the companion of a guilty conscience, that their wickednesse shold be espied, they determined as secretly and speedily as might be, to sile out of Ichaca into Samos, that harbouring there unknolone, they might end their delights without disturbance, for they knew if ever (as timeis I had Secretary) their adulterous practises shold come to the eares of Polumelior, a worse mishap then death shold be allotted for their ingratefull mischiefe, resolving therefore upon departure, least delay might brede damnger, and the grasse be cut from under their feete, they severally settid themselves to their secret indeavours, for Vortimis who was failfull in the depth and dangers of the havens, ports and creeches about Ichaca, provided a barks and laid it ready as soon as wind and weather would permit to make way, for he had warped it down into the maine, and let her ride at Anker; and Medina had gathered together a masse of treasure, all her rich and costly Jewels, yea, whatsoever was any thing precious in the whole pallace, which by a man of hers who onely shee made privy to this practise, was convaited into the ship: Fortune willing under the suppose of their felicitie to hide the very substance of their misery, brought the wind about so faire for Samos that Vortimis giving the Queene intelligence, passing out at a Posterne gate they went downe to the shane, where the Marriners ready with a Cock-boat to set them a-boarde hoised sailes, and singling into the maine, bad fare-well to Ichaca, These two thus favoured as they thought by fortune had so happy a gale, that in thort time they arrived at ths desired harbour, where bountifullly rewarding the Marriners for their paines: the Master of the shipp to colour

## Euphues his censure

his voyage made for another Coast, and they remaining as strangers, placing themselves in a Country village lived peaceably a long while unknotone. But he returns to Polunestor, who missing his wife, and wondering what the cause should be of her long absence, for that supper was ready, and they stayed onely for her presence, made inquiry of the Ladies where her Majestie was become, and caused diligent search to be made, for that the time of the night was not to make any longer walke. Her Ladies returned answers, they knew not of her departure, the King hafce suspicions before, became now a little jealous, and demanded where Vortymis was, no man could tell or make direct answers of his being, which set the King in a fury, so that positing himselfe, with his sworde drawne thorow every pridle place, at last not finding what he sought for, he was constrained to use patience perforce at so straight an erigent, and so quieted himselfe at that time, unwilling by an open discovery of his thoughts to brede a manifest infamy to the Queen: the Court being thus in an uppre for this night, the next morning one of her Maides of honour being stricktly examined, confessed that her Grace had made conceialance of all Treasure, Jewels and Apparell, and was secretly departed with Vortymis, but whither shee knew not. Upon this the King sent divers Noblemen to make search in every place, and in every part if it could bee knowne of her passage, but returne was made in vaine, and he onely restid resolved that shee was fled away with Vortymis: Continuynge thus pensive, the griefe of her absence (for that love in exesse yeldeth to no censure of reason) so overcharged the King with melancholy, that hee fell into a quarciane feber, and was brought so lowe as his subjects hoped for no life, so that as men distract of their wits, they passed away the time in bitter complaints and sorowes. But time (the sweetest phisition that allotteth a medicin for every mishap) so alienated the Kings mind, with a due consideration of her incestuous behaviour, that finding it folly to set that at his heart which other set at their heele: Contrary causes producynge contrary effects, love wrangon by injury hafce turned into hate, he beganne to take heart at grasse, and so changing his

to Philiautus.

his melancholy into mirth, waded daily more strong in the constitution of his body, so that within the space of a moneth he adventured to walke abroad, and to comfort him the more in his conceit, he heard newes by a Passenger that came from Samos where the Queen and Vortymis were: how as man and wife they lived in meane estate in Samos. The King smiling at the force of unbridled lust that maketh no exception of fortune, caused the Passenger to stay in the Court while he shold consider with his Counsell what were best to doe: for his minde was diversly perplexed. The injury profferred by her adulterous departure, willed him to cast out no lye to such a haggard as would turne taile to a full fist: but love that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered up little sparkes of soze passed affection, perswaded him to thinke no fault so great but might be salved with honest repentance. Againe, he called to minde that the Gouvernour of Samos was his enemy, who if by any meanes he shold become privie to this fact, would not onely encourage his wife in her wickednesse, but as a foe laugh at his mis-happe: hovering thus in sundry cogitations, at last thus he resolved with himselfe to send a friendly Letter to Medina that shee shold returne with as much speed as might bee to Ichaca, but the better to manifest Polumentors meaning as neare as I can guesse, these were the contents.

Polumester to Medina health.

**T**O beginne Medina with a discourse of thy follies, or my sorowes, were but in penning dolone my thoughts to aggrabate my grieses, and in committing such a chartell to thy view to rub a scarre halfe healed. Omitting therefore such needlesse Preambles, let me say that love as it is variable, so it is mighty, inforcing his effects without dempall: so as by constraint it wrought in thee a new choice, so it hath tyed me perforce so partially to thinke of thy fault, as injury offering no disparagement to affection, I have upon thy repentance resolved quite to forgive and forget such folly; Venus bath her

## Euphues his censure

charmes to enchant, sancie is a sorceresse that bewitcheth  
the fenses, every misse must not haue a mislike, and all of  
fenses they lay, crabe pardous of course: I consider Medy-  
na, the pure glasse is most brittle, the finest Lawne taketh  
the soone staine, the highest honour the readiest fall, and the  
quickest wit the more easily wonne: others have forsunne  
the in the like fault, and have bene forgiuen, returne thou  
with such resolved repentance, and I bow before the gods to  
grant thee like pardon. Let Vortimis remaine therefore  
for his punishment in exile, but for that he was thy friend,  
leave him thy Jewels, that although he live banished, he may  
live rich. Woe this Medyna and doubt not, for I write no  
treacherie: and if I shold better were thou dye in Ithaca re-  
pentant, then live in Samos dishonest: Farewell, and what-  
soever thou doest I have forgiuen thee, but shall never for-  
get thee.

He whom no injury shall alienate

Polumester of Ithaca.

This Letter thus ended by the consent of his counsell, he  
sent it by the forenamed messenger to Samos, causing  
him to be accompanied with two or three of his nobles disgui-  
sed, that his command might be brought with more efficacy:  
they having receaved their charge, apparelled like Merchants,  
carrying over some small commodities with them, departed:  
and as fast as wind and weather would permit, came over to  
Samos, where being safely and speedily arrived, making of-  
fer of their chaffer to sale, the better to passe the country with-  
out suspicion: the messenger that brought newes first to Pe-  
lamester, leaving the nobles, went himselfe alone with the  
letter to the Village where the Duce ne remained. Comming  
thither contrary to his expectation, he found that Time the  
Mother of mutability, had made a strange Metamorphosis  
since his last departure, for meeting with her servant, who  
through her inconstancie grudged at her actions, he did under-  
stand that Medina mistaking of her old choice, through the  
tickling desire of a new change, had so cunningly feasted  
Vortimis of a banquet, that closely giving him some imposo-  
ned

ne position, the next day he was found dead in his bed, the sum  
 of such adulterous ingratitude, as profecting the love of a  
 strumpet before the lawes of the gods, runne headlong upon  
 misshap and revenge. His death being passed over with a few  
 fained teares, as wemens eyes shew both sorrow and dissimu-  
 lation, her mourning moneth was scarce ended, but she was  
 fallen in love with a Gentleman in the same towne, (the sup-  
 posed cause of Vortimis overthow) who aiming at her beau-  
 ty and riches, two great persuasions to affection, intertar-  
 ned her with such labours, that she onely thought her content  
 in his company. This notice by her servant given to the mes-  
 senger, somewhat amazed him when he entred into the con-  
 sideration of the inconstant disposition of Concubins, yet going  
 forward to his purpose, he found opportunity to deliver her the  
 Letter, which when she had read, and thorowly construed o-  
 ver the contents: conscience the woe that galleth with re-  
 morse, pincht her so at the heart with remembrance of her  
 forepassed life, & shame of her present estate, that blushing at  
 her owne thoughts, she burst forth into teares, halfe resolved  
 to accept of her husbands proffer: But lust that will kinde no  
 restlesse heat of desire, had so drowned her in obstinacy, fea-  
 red that her husbands promises were but traimes to revenge,  
 shame to returne into Ithaca from whence so shameless she  
 had fled with such infamy: al these considered, made her op-  
 pose resolution to remorse, and to cast the letter presently into  
 the fire, with strait command to the messenger that he  
 shoulde with as much speed and serretcy as might be, halfe him  
 out of Samos, lest if be his meanes her falling o- estate  
 were discovered in revenge she repayed his villany with  
 death: He that by other mens harmes thought best to beware,  
 fearing if he maye any stay, he might with Vortimis  
 taste of revenge, as fast as a Horse would carry him, posted  
 to the Noblemen, who amidst their merchandize were at-  
 tending his comming: after hee had discomfited unto them  
 from point to point, the soe-rehearsed premises of the im-  
 poisonment of Vortimis, her new Lode, her obstatinate  
 resolution, her threates to revenge, all of them wanring  
 at the wilfulness and wickednesse of such a lascivious we-

## Euphues his censure

men : thought their King happy that Fortune by ill fortune, had at hazard giben him such good fortune. Long han they no layed in the Country to have a faire winde for their depariture, but that Medinaes servant seeking to finde out the Messenger, was by mere chance come to the Porte where the Nobles were, who seeing a Lord of Ithaca, whom for all his disguised apparell he knew calling him aside, was desirous to speake with him. The Nobleman narrowly noting his face, called him to remembrance, and desirous to heare what newes, he carried him to his chamber, where the rest of his company gathered together, the poore man suppressed with anguish and remoufe, brast forth into teares, and after long repentant stile for the sorrow of his fact, told them that the next night after shee received the Letter from Polumestor, being all blubbed with teares, and as a woman in despaire, shee delivred him a scroll which she charged him upon his life to deliver unto Polumestor, after receipt whereof before he could make preparation for his journey, shee had slaine her selfe. The Noblemen seeing by the sequell of his tragical Stratagem, the guerdon of adultery, and the justice of the gods, received the scrole, and would haue had the man passed with them into Ithaca, but he made a vow in penance of his former fault, to live a poore exiled life in Samos: they as soone as the wind came about, having all things necessary aboard, they made way home into their Ierne Country : no sooner they were got into the Coast of Ithaca, but postig with all sped to the Court, they revealed to the King the successe they had in their journey, of Vortymis mischappe, and his wifes death, delivering him the scrole which contained these few lines.

### The contents of the Scrole.

**M**OEdina, once the unhappy Wife of happy Polumestor, as graceleſſe in her deeds, as hee princely in his thoughts, wisheth him that ſhee refte from her ſelfe a long and contented life. Wifedome taught by experience (the deareſt price to buy wit) told mee my fault was ſo impious,

TOP hilantius.

impious, as dispaire served better to call on revenge, then  
repentance to wish a remorse : Infamie and shame the inseperable  
sequels of adulterie, forbade me to see the smoake  
of *Ithaca*, for that death is more sweete then discredit. A  
guiltie conscience being a hell of restlesse passions, wisht  
me as I sought mishap, so to end misery, preferring there-  
fore thy fame which was impaired by my folly, and seek-  
ing quiet of minde by quicknesse of death, dispaire, and  
sorrow, closing mine eyes, let the messenger report how  
willingly I died.

*Medina.*

**P**olumestor having read the contents, perceiving how  
shame and remorse had made her repenant, grieved that  
dispaire had made her so wilfull, burst into teares and passed  
a weke or two in secret sorrowes: Which ended, and he somewhat  
comforted, ha kept a soleyme shew of her funeralls,  
which performed with magnificence, he passed the rest of his  
yeares in quiet.

**V**lisses having ended his fale with plausible silence of  
both parts. Although Hector perceived that this Tragi-  
call historie was induced in hope of a restitution of Helena,  
yet dissembling the matter, he onely gave praise to Vlisses for  
his god method yet supercially glaucing, he said, that it ill  
fited a subject to bee so trecherous, & th his Soberaigne had  
kindly tyed him with so many forepassed labours, and that in-  
gratitude challengeth by custome revenge. Then (quoth Di-  
omedes) let not Paris hope to escape without perill, who being  
so princely intartained by Menelaus, yet repays him with such  
discounteous unthankfulness. What nades (quoth Troilus)  
the rubbing of this scarre, unless the Grecians bee fearefull  
to end their attempt, and ha rather make a conquest of us  
with philosophy then the lwoode: for our parts wyl hold it the  
point of souldiers to talke pleasantly at the table, & fight vali-  
antly in the field. Agamemnon unwilling any choleric replies  
should procure a jar, knowing in termes to injury me unarmed  
were a presidient of cowardise, desired them to grant him this  
favour,

## Euphues his Tasure

labour, as they were Knights, that amost all their talke, whether the Plaintiff Menelaus, or the Defendant Paris shold be once named, sith the rehearsal of their actions were but an alarme to fyn the quarrell. This request thought honorable, and promis past on both parties, Achilles was warned that the Tables were cahered for supper, wherupon desirous the Generall to place his Guests, they sate downe to supper, where passing the time with many pleasant Discourses, and satisfying their stomaches with sundry Delicates, The Trojans by their entertainement perceivod their Princely welcome.

The second Discourse after Supper.  
Upper was no sooner ended: But after a heathy prouince  
changed betwixt them a laged Nektor, whose words in  
Greec were holden for principles, began to breake silence in  
this manner.

Worthy Peeres of Greec and Asia, resolved to prove  
inward vertue by outward valour, or else to buy fame with  
death: sith Hector and Achille, the two hopefull Gentlemen  
of both Armies, accompanied with sundry Princes of great  
Parentage, are here unitid in a desired pretence, omitting  
prattle, and leaving the Ladies to their private chatts: let us  
see if we can make a perfect description of a soldier so propos-  
tioned in every part, as he may directing his course by our  
principles, live fortunate, and die honourably. The doubt  
then to be discusst is what is necessary to the perfecting of a  
souldier, which might I with his fauour request, I would  
commit to the charge of Hector: as to him who of his very  
enemies is counted an erast Martialist. Hector, whose  
thoughts swelling with honor dyed his cheeke with the same  
of his praise, willing to shewde with one blast, both selfe-love  
and curiositie, made No for this answere.

Although for aue fauours, are countreall treasures, and  
it better fittehon to praise an enemy, then a friend: yet to  
offer incense to Pallas in the temple of Mars, were to prophane  
his deity: and so make me an instance, Achilles in presence,

is to insinie his dignity: report is partall, and the sence of the tongue soundeth not alwaies the depth of the hart: but let fame fly how she list: I deny not but I have dares to beare armes, and to haue pased amidst the thickest of mine enemies, therfore I thinke the most requisite vertue in a Souldier, is to haue fortitude or magnanimitie. I thinke it necessary (quoth Achilles) as Causa sine qua non: for therefore he is called Siles, for that he doth, Animam fortem gerere: but yet the colour that giveth the sweetest glose to honor, in my opinion is Liberalitie: two necessary vertues ( quoth Helenus ) but yet a more principal point then these, which hath made many Monarchs triumph with blood, is wisedome joined with science. Agamemnon desirous to haue these thare discusst at large, thought so incorage them forward in this manner.

With so equall a proportion (worthy Gentlemen) haue you made a distinct division of the incident properties of Souldiers, as what is necessary not onely in martiall discipline, but in humane life, is sufficiently in these thare compreſhended. For wisedome mired with learning and knowledge, is so precious a vertue in the life of man, as it behoveth not onely a prince to haue the possession thereof, for the policy of his civil government, but also to the performing of his warlike labours: Fortitude the faireſt blossom that springs from a noble mind, is not onely requisite in peace to bewray maiſtēy, but in wars necessary to strengthen policy, and were a prince endued with both these, so as no defect might be objected, yet were he a covetous man that aimed at the suppression of his ſubjects, by extorting their ſubſtance by grievous impostaſ, the want of liberality, elſpecially amongſt Souldiers, would breed ſuch a miſlike that he ſhould reare more discredit by his niggardle then fame for his wisedome and fortune ſhewing then wo: thy Grecians and Trojans, these thare points as pertinents to ſet downe to be decided: let us ſtart begin with the diſcou're of wisedome, which we will referr to Helenus and Nestor as to them which we know are moſt famous for thare qualities: in both our armies exception alwaies made of Virgins, for that he bath alwaies ſo well plaid his part amongſt the Ladies. Helenus bluſhing at the grant of this honorable

## Euphaes his censure

charge, desirereth that sith Nestor was aged, and had by long art amongst the Philosophers, and by experiance incivill government, attained to the summary perfection of wisedome, that he could eaue him of such a burden as was both unfit for his knowledge, experiance and yeeres: Nestor, as willing amongst such an audience, to put the Trojan to the plung, said that Age was forgetfull, and that his gray haires were declining steps from memory: that what experiance had ingraven, time had almost worne out, and that were his memory never so fresh, yet it were a grieve for him, through seeblenesse to utter that with the tongue, which he did conceive in his minde: therefore, for the reverence of his age, he would lay the charge upon Helenus: who seeing that so:une had tyed him to his taske, gathering his wits together boldly, as one that was the Brother of Hector, beganne on this manner.

## Helenus his Discourse of Wisedome.

**T**he fal that Phaeton had was because he wold Altum sapere, stretch his strings too high, and being mortal wold intermeddle with divine attempts. The Shoemaker had not this checke from Apelles (Ne sicut ultra Crepidā) because he found fault with the Latchet, but that he medled with the leg. Every one that gazeth at the Stars is not fit to discourse of Astrologie, neither can fishermen tol the Physicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. Although their lives are spent, and their livings got, from the bosome of Neptune. And noble Gentlemen, it may be that report, who is oft a false Herald of humane actions, hath babbled that thare hath saene some Philosophers workes in my hands, and you hereof suppose that I have their principles in my head: but many handled Orpheus Harpe that knew not the secrets of Musick, and divers may gaze into Philosophers conclusions, that cannot shalize their reasons. Yet holloever it bee, seeing I am enoyned, I will rather bee counted too forward, then too froward, and therefore briefly, this is my bare constre.

The Philosopher whom Apollos Oracle long since graced with

With the title of a wise man, being demanded what wisdome was made answer: A divine influence insu'ed into the minds of men, which being metaphysicall, keepeth them from committing that whicheunto they are forced by sensuell appetite. Epictetus calleth it the touchstone of mortallity, meaning, that as reason is the difference that distinguisheth a man from a brut beast, so wisdome is that perfect Index, that sheweth how farre one man excelleth another in the precious constitution of his minde. Therefore did our Poets rightly faine Mynerva to spring from the braine of Jupiter, and that he durst doe nothing without her consent: but his loves amazous meaning by this Enigmatical allegory, that she being the goddesse of wisdome was the Loadstone for Jupiter to direct his acties, and where he digressed, there she sealed his thoughts with a frowne.

The Phoenicians were reported to have their beginning from the gods, in that they were the first that found out Characters, whereby to expesse openly the hidden secrets of wisdome. The Inhabitants of Egypt as same telleth us, were honored of all men, sith they were the first that founded schooles of Philosophy. And the Caldeas were companions to kings: sith hitherto hath wisdome been esteemed in all ages. But to leave antiquities, & to come to our present time what availeth royal Parentage, and the possession of many Territories: what profiteth a Croone & stately Diadem to the majesty of a King, if to these so renamed favours of fortune he have not adjoined wisdome and learning, the civill police is not maintained in his prime; martiall discipline wanteth her chiefest colour: courage is counted rashnesse, not fortitude: liberality knoweth not the circumstances how to give, if wisdome bend not their course by a right compasse: so that I remember a certain Philosopher of yours, wishing ill fortune might befall on the Inhabitants of Samos, he prayed onely their King might be unlettered, and a fool, thinking no greater prejudice could happen to a Common wealth, then to be governed by an unwise prince. But omitting this generall discourse of wisdome, sith there is none so obstatte as opposite to her honor: but until I must confess that no human action whatsoever can rightly be counted

## Euphues his censure

counted perfect or vertuous ; if not bounded within the limits  
of wisedome. To a moze particular proufe, and to the intent of  
our purpose, that it is especially requisite in a Soldier.

A Grecian being demanded how it happened that his coun-  
try flourished in such happy estate, made answer, soz that  
our Captaunes and generalls are Philosophers, and our Phi-  
losophers made our Captaunes in warre, probing by this rea-  
son, that wher e the martiall man was instructed in Philoso-  
phy, there prowelte was strenghtned with policy, and valour  
redoubled by wisedome : the Senate of Sparta never chose any  
to goe forth with their armie, but such as had spent many  
yeares in their academy, as wel in naturall contemplation as  
in moze I conversation, and were as eloquent an Oratour, as a  
harrowe warriour, counting incouragement given by wise-  
dome, of as great force as a presidet manifested by prowelte,  
When Ethemius the Spaconian Monarch, Successour to  
the offspring of mighty Nymroth had thought to make a con-  
quest of the South-east part of the world, by chance he made  
warre with a barbarous people, so fierce and strong as his  
troopes could not subdue : Delighted with the sweetnesse of the  
joye, e seeing prowelte was in vaine, he sent an Oratour clad  
with rich and sumptuous attire, who so tickled their eares with  
the pleasantnesse of his speach, that he reduced the Barbari-  
ans, not onely to submit as vanquished, but to become civill  
as ashamed of their former life : Now necessary the knowledg  
of the liberall Sciences is for a Soldier, let experiance ma-  
nifeste : for what Captaine shall be able to make choice of his  
ground to fight with his enemy, to intrench, to intabatallie, to  
leager, to pitch his Pavilion at advantage, unlesse shiffull in  
Geography, to know the nature and plot of the Country so  
narely disferred. How shall he order his men, or devide them  
in companies, that he bring them into square, round, tri-  
angle, or mot, or any other forme, unlesse instructed in Arith-  
metike and Geometry. The necessity of Astronomy may be  
prob'd by a manifest instance : for Pericles the famous  
General of the Athenians, was resident in the city of Troy ma-  
rning late against Oryctes her bordering enemy : as the bat-  
taliones were ready to joyn, their chancies in their fight to hap-  
pen

upon an Eclipse of the sun most fearfull and terrible, which greatly daunted both armes : but Pentecheles nothing amaz'd, as a god Philosopher discoufled to her, & dides the natural cause of the Eclipse, that it hapnes by the shadowing of the earth, and the Dorne, which so lightly accounted of their Generall they incouraged, set upon Cythnus, who ignorant of so strange a sight, and not knowing the cause, of so prodigious an appearance fled, and was banguished: Sapiens dominabitur aetatis, a wise man may governe states, meaning hereby (as I conjecture) that if State and Fortune, should ouerle them selves to wiſeome, yet their attempt were in vain: therfore wisely did the Poets decipher Pallus to have a helmet on her head, and a Warke in her hand, & dye in the Sombras almighty武装ed with Laſwell, signifying by this Embleme, that Mars and Mercury were of one bwoe, that a valiant minne, uniuersall guided by wiſedome, cometh unto many unconquer'd nations, which is so perillous in the State of a Soldier, that one foolish thought that he hearath in the forehead, (had I witt) maketh an overthow of a whole Legion of men. We finde written in the Annals of Troy, that Danaus the Grandfather of Priamus making war against the King of Herruria when both the armes were incamped, & the battales ready to joyn, his men seeing so great a multitude were afraide, although their Prince foam off in the field, sought to incourage them by the example of his halour, his formariness, nor threats, nor iuitiue wiſe, but they still ready to dye. Apias a lame and impotent doel, stepping up amongst them, through certain eloquent veries, that he uttered in every raucke, so animatid the soldiers, that ashamed at their cowarde, they furiously ran upon the enemy, and like valiant men obtained the victory, so much both learning and wiſedome prabale in martiall discipline.

I remember indeed (quoth Nestor) that I have hear in the ancient Records of Greece, kept in the Temple of Apollo at Delphos: that the gods being demanded the reason why Jupiter shoulde be sober: above the rest, Sir Mars was best answerer: his answere was, that as Mars was valiant, so Jupiter was wise, concluding by this Oracle, that wiſeome

## Euphues his censure

is of more force to habue then valour. And by your leave Sir, (quoth Helenus) this a question, what prouesse doth abatre without wisedome: for suppose the Captaine hath courage enoughe to brave the enemy in the face, yet if he knew not by a wisse and deep insight into his enemies thoughts, how with aduantage to prevent such ambushes as may be laid to prejudice his arming, had he as great courage as the stoutest champion in the world, yet might the defect of wisdome in the prevention of such perills, cuttane both himselfe, his honour, and his souldiers, in so much as your great Philosopher Hermes Trismegistus, was wont to say that wise men did therin resemble the gods, in that they are wise, and that many things imperfect in nature, were made perfect by wisdome, to confirme their force, whereof may it please the Grecian Lords to labour me with patience, I wil rehearse a pleasanter Tragedy. The noblemen delighted with the sweetnesse of this discourse, by letting themselves to silence, gave a passe how they meant to be attentive, which Helenus noting, began his tale in this forme.

### Helenus his Tragedy.

*Ex sapientia sumus providi.*

**T**HERE reignes not long since in the Country of Lydia a worthy Prince, called Ebricius, who being happy, as one favoured with the fruition of excesse pleasures, & fortunate, as by a plauisble chance in all his affaires, enjoying an inward content: yet in this was crostled by the destinies, that he wanted a sonne to weare the Diadem after his death: onely one daughter he had (a recompence that nature had given to salve the defect that fate and Fortune had infected,) who being beautifull, and therefore feared of her father, shew off beauty is the fairest marke that leadeth to mishap, and of excellent wit, a benefit that sometimes is taltes with losse, had for her sundry good qualities wherewith the maies graces, divers fators, (princes I mean) that were his bordering neighbours, sent thither by fame, to see if her beauty and wit were answerable to that which report had sayed to be without comparison: amongst

the rest Rascianus King of Caspia, a man greatly feared for his valour & prowlesse, not that he himselfe was so harty, but that his Generals & Captaines were of such courage, as they never entered field from whence they returned not victors : a league of truce having long continued betwixt them, and yet with a dissimilid reconciliation ; sith the Caspians and the Lydians were like the Wolfe and the Tigre, whose blood can never be mixed in one howle. It fortuned that Rascianus under the protection of his league, and intent to visite Ebritus, had a sight of Cimbriana, for so was the Lady called, whose beauty seemed so sweet an object to his eyes, and whose wit sounded such a pleasing harmony in his ears, that forgetting himselfe, he suffered his thoughts to be subdued by affection, that never before felt the soule of any conquest : for love seeing that Fortune, either for feare or favour, as the goddesse is both partiall and deceitfull, had doctred him with such variety of secure contents, as he was growne to bee an Epicure in conceit : thought at last to shew that fancy hath her crownes as well as fortune, and can either blisse with happynesse, or curse with disfavour at her owen pleasure ; so fettered his mind with the perfection of Cimbriana, that mangre his teeth, he was faine to sacrifice his dearest god to Cupid, that hitherto hath scorched to offer a little incense to Mars : the passions drivding the Prince to become pensiue, and the Idea of Cimbrianaes beauty imprinted in his heart, vexing a disquiet in his mind, so perplexed him, that for his last refuge he was faine to commence lute to Ebritus, for the grant of his Daughter in marriage : He that like Janus, bare two faces under one hody : weareing a Lawell in his hand, as destrous of peace : and a sword in his heart as wishing revenge : as he would not deny for feare of a quarrell, so he would not grant to such hated affinity, but having forewarned his Daughter and therefore sozarmed her against the intreaties of the Caspian Monarch, he subtilly referred his grant to the will of Cimbriana, which being sought for of Rascianus, but found by a frivolous suete that hee warred with the Giants against Jupiter, and with Danaes daughter filled the bottomles Tub, forced by affection (that is) impatient of denial, & encouraged by the valour of his

## Euphues his censure

His Captainnesa thought that b, wheth not abuse) falling out  
in flat fermes with Edricius, he entred after some parle with  
him and his daughter into this peremptory resolution, that if  
he could not have her by a favourable consent as a friend, he  
would both win her and weare her as a enemy by the sword :  
and upon this departed out of the Countres of Lydia, and no  
soone came to Capia, but inuring his men, & scorning him-  
selfe with iniurie for the waues, he marched forward to  
make challenge of Cimbriana for his wife. In the meane time  
Edricius having lived long in peace, a wod that breveth his  
hey in the mouth, and yet off ell hap in the waare, so that  
as it affordeth quiet, so it琳keith in security had better Ci-  
mbriana, then Baldius, and Senatores that could governe more  
by policy then attempte by powesse, as men that living had  
forgotten the noise of the trumpet, as they countedit rather  
a trouble to the eare, then an entercouement to the heart : so  
that he feared when report told him that Rascianus was neare  
his Dominions to make a challeng both for his daughter and  
Dame: yet maistly, which in princely thoughts gardeth the  
courage from cowards, made him resolute rather to die hon-  
orably by withstanding an enemy, then to live tainted with a  
shamefull staine of disgrace resting upon this resolute point,  
before Rascianus came within his territorie, he fell sicke up-  
on such a mortall disease as seeing no hope of life, calling his  
daughter Cimbriana, & his Senatores before him with teares  
bewailed the suspected losse of thir Prince, as his last fare-  
well he gave these precepts.

Cimbriana, thou seest my white haires are blossomes for  
the grage, and thy fresh colours fuit for time and fortune,  
so that it behobeth me to thinke how to die, and for this to care  
how to live. Richesse and olvage, the two croches wherein  
sile wallied an to death, have strold me to pay da'me her  
due, which being debt I am most willing to discharge : my  
Crown I must leave apponited so by fate, and thou enjye  
my Kingdome by execution, wherein I hope thy heire and  
successione shall be such, as though my subiects wanteny per-  
son, yet they shal see in this my perfacion. That nothing ther-  
fore may fail to satisfie my minde, or increase thy dignitie,  
bear

to *Philautus.*

heare what age and experiance hath taught me, that thy youth  
is not yet able to conceiue. Know Daughter that oportunitie  
neglected are signes of folly, wheras actions measured by time  
are seldom bittin with repentaunce, hono<sup>r</sup> is fickle, a sweet seat  
but a slippery passage, no sooner grown to a faire blosome, but  
fame inforced by enbis, seeketh to blast it with the black and dis-  
mall Trumpet of report: A Crowne, Cimbriana, yea Cim-  
briana, a Crowne, a thing that all desire, few obtaine: and  
must account it once gotten, a weary and grieuous burden, is  
so sugred & pleasing an object to the eye, as it maketh men by  
ambition to forget they are men, & to thinke themselves more  
then gods; thou shalt have a Crowne, but be not pround, Majestie  
is no pribiledge to contempt; thy glory is great, but thy care is  
more; if thou meanest to live be loved and die hono<sup>r</sup>ed: selfe-  
love is not fit for princes, nor pride an ornament to a diadem:  
but if thou must be tickled with selfe-conceit, let it be Cimbr-  
iana, at the remembrance of thy vertues, not thy dignities: lest  
if Fortune frowne, and thou wouldest hap to fall, to be entier,  
not pittied: when my body is closed in the grave, thy head im-  
palled with a Crostane, thinke thou art a woman and a maid,  
though a Queen and a Princesse, therfore be mild as becom-  
ming thy Dere, and chaste as fitting thine hono<sup>r</sup>: Let the ve-  
natores be thy fathers, & the laws the directors of thy thoughts:  
lest perverting law by wil, thy subiects count thy government  
swolish, and effeminate tyranny: take heede Cimbriana of love:  
thy yeres being fruit for fancy: Kings seats are high markes,  
whereat Cupid can aime, be he never so blind: the fates of  
princes have Ceres & Bacchus for their scotesters, then can-  
not it be but Venus must play the wanton in their Palaces,  
but if affection, as women must love, for that they are women,  
hap to tread upon thy heele, then swete Cimbriana choose  
flowres, not wiades: thou art a Princesse, looke no lower then  
Majestie: thou hast a Crowne, then gaze not after riches, but  
vertues: tye not thy selfe to a meane person, for Venus is pain-  
ted in silkes, not in rags, and Cupid treadeth on bldain when  
he reacheth at dignity: but above all (Cimbriana) take heede  
of Rascianus a reconciled enemy, him account as thy supposed  
friend & thy fathers foe: what he cannot perswade with words,  
he seeketh to constraine with weapons, but rather die then  
consent,

## Euphues his censure

consent, so that my departing breath, b̄t̄ the out nothing upon  
the but blisse : and with that before he could end the sentence,  
he gave a gaspe, and yielded up the ghost : Cimbriana seeing  
her fathers libelless body almost between her armes melting  
into teares, burst forth into such lamentable complaints, that  
her Ladies carrying her away in apace, and the sorrowful Se-  
natoz & Peeres of Lydia amazed at the sudden death of their  
Prince departed: nothing sounded in the palace but sighes and  
teares, no houē in the City not filled with mournings, in such  
sort, that a long while the people ran as men bereft of their  
wits up and downe the streets, forgetfull of their p̄ivate and  
necessary businesse: but time that limiteth an end to the grea-  
test sorowes, caused Cimbriana after consideration how na-  
ture claimed but his, to take order for the precious balming  
of her fathers corps, & for the magnificence of his Funerals,  
which shee performed in such sumptuous sort, as might be-  
way her dutifull affection, and her fathers princely progeny:  
Fortune seeing the Lady not greatly checked with this mate,  
thought to sport himselfe in the tragical mishap of this young  
Princesse. For the Funerall ended, & she by will of the Sena-  
toz going to her Coronation, the solemnity therof was scarce-  
ly finished, before word was brought her that Rascianus with  
a multitude of his Caspians, had placed a monstrous strong  
Legar about the City. Cimbriana willing to spight Fortune  
with patience, made no answere, as one not caring what the  
enemy could doe by force, and as resolv'd by her fathers com-  
mand rather to die then consent, committing therfore the gart  
of the City to the charge of the Senatoz she remained quiet  
and secure in her Chamber. But the Senatoz whose heads  
though nat armed with helmets, yet stord with politick fore-  
sight of their enemies indevours, caused the Gates to be shut  
up, the Percullies to be let downe, the walls to be counter-  
mured with rampiers of forces, and every quarter of the City  
to be garded with severall companies, both of Captaines and  
Souldiers fit for such a charge. Rascianus seeing how the Ci-  
tizens prepared themselves to defence, scorning to beare the  
brake of such a paudry Towne yet willing to win the Lady,  
rather by intreaty, then by force, sent a Herald of Armes, who  
frindly let into the gates, & admitted to Cimbrianas presence,

he delivered his message from Rascianus in this manner.

The mighty Prince of Caspia sendeth greeting to Cimbriana the famous Queen of the Lydians, letting her to understand that he is copartner with her of sorrows, as he would be of affection, grieving at her fathers losse, especially growing so to her mislike, but with fate and necessity may not be avoided, he wisheth the princesse to comfort her selfe in her grieses and not to be amazed that he commeth as an enemy denouncing warres, with he holdeth both fire and water in his hands, both death and life, upon friendly conditions, namely, if Cimbriana yield her selfe as his wife, her Crown and Kingdome into his hand, the Citizens in joy of the marriage shal fill their bellies with feasts, their eares with musike: & with solemnity, have their heads decked with garlands of Lawrell: but if she deny, his love being chang'd into hate, Cimbriana shal live the Concubine of Rascianus in contempt, the Senators gray heads shal goe untimely to the grave, the children shal be slaine & the Citizens have no refuge but the sword, nor no pardon but death.

Before the Herald could end his charge, Cimbriana not bearing such a presumptuous brave of such a tyrant, returned him this briefe answere. For that herald Messengers carry priviledges in their foreheads, to free them from any foraigne prejudice, I heare with patience what thou hast in charge but unwilling to be further partie to his threats, say thus from me to Rascianus: That Cimbriana having feares in her eyes, and sighes from her heart for her fathers death, hath no place left to grieve at the daring termes of any tyrant, that she scorneth his proser or friendship, as a Prince unworthy her Majestie, much lesse her love: that her Senators & Citizens think they are as politick, as he is valiant, & are as able to defend, as he to assault: therfore wil the proud prince to do his worst, for he cannot affright them with death that feare not death: & with that she turned her back, leaving the Messenger amazed at an answer so full of Majestie. The Senators conducting him out of the city with a friendly farewell, suffered him to depart: who returning to the king told y resolute reply of the princesse, which perplexed Rascianus with a double passion, for as he was environed with the courage of such a peerlesse Queen, as preferred majestie & honor before death, so he was grieved that she was

## Euphues his censure

was so obstinate as to give him the repulse of such a sweet and desired benefit, revenge crying to take leave of affection, so hardened his heart, that swearing never to intreat againe, he presently commanded his General (called Mandavior) a man of invincible courage and valour, to give a fierce and furious assault to the City, sith the cowards had so fearefully harbored themselves within the walls : He whom nothing better pleased then the command of martiall attempts, presently upon this charge, gathering his men at armes together, fitted with their scaling Lathers and other munition, Mandavior foremost, as one full of courage, began so valiantly to give an assault, as had not the Citizens made as viole an intermedley, by throwing downe hot pitch, timber, and stones from the walls, the City had bene scaled and sacked: but such a hot resistance was made, that the Caspians fled from the walls : but Mandavior with the example of his fortitude, and the threats of revenge upon the cowards, he so incouraged them, that a fresh they assaulted, but with such a great slaughter, that despight of himselfe the Generall was faine to sound retreat, & with some losse retire to the camp. This repulse nothing amasing them, they assailed summytimes to indamnge the towne, but all in vain, which so grieved Mandavior, that impatient of fortunes fortune, he so desperatly at the next assault offered to climbe the wall that he was slaine, and his men beaten backe with great effusion of blood : Mandavior dead, Rascianus appointed in his roome one Prelides, a man far more liberal then the other was valiant, who promising to perorme that by prodigall expences, that Mandavior missed of by his valiant indeavours, told his Lord that there was no City so strong, whereinto an Assaied with gold could not enter: that great gifts were little gods, that velse hath such force to perswade, as Auri sacra famis: quid non mortalia pectora cogit & men habe their thoughts & their passions: & so great a conflict is there between a liberal purse and a covetous, that if it might please his Maestie to grant him the distributing of his Treasures, he pawned his life for the speedy recovery of the City: the King desirous to hazard himselfe for the hope of revenge, gave him free use of all his coyne, which once in possession of Prelides, he began first to pay all his soldiers wages, the greatest incouer-  
ment.

ment that may be giben to a fre man, & to bestow bountifullly of every meane man beyond his desert, with promise, that if they sackt the city, the spoile should be equally devide amogst them, the King craving only for his share the Princesse Cimbriana, with crown & kingdom: this perswasion alleag'd, his soldiers hearts set on fire with hope of gaine, the next morning by break of the day, he made an assault with such force, as the Citizens never felt of before: but the poore men fighting not for gold but for their lives & family, so hardly abide the burnt, that Prelides was faine to retire with great dishonor: His purpose not fittid by this pretence, secretly he got to speake with one of the Senators, to whom he promised two talents of gold that the City might be delivered: The Lydians being more politike then he was prodigall, after a saint demall gave consent, & confirmed it with an oath, that for such a sum he would deliver up the City, the agreement endid, and appointed, Prelides carrying his gold, met according to promise, the Senator, who receiving him and his money with a great troupe of Soldiers, brought them within an ambush, and made such a bloody massacre of them al, as there was not one left to beare dismal report of such mercitless butchery: yet the triumph made in the City, their heads set over the walls, and the Caspian Anctients displaid on the Turrets of the City, gave Rascianus to understand what fortune had fallen to his general Prelides. This mishap stil increasing the fury of the Caspian, called him so fast on to revenge, that now intending to lose in one day both his men & himselfe, understanding that the Citizens were greatly weake ned, and also weary of their war and of the siege, he resolued in person to give the assault: but Cleophaes a nobleman in the Camp, whose wisdome excelleth either the fortitude, or liberality of the other, noting with a deepe insight the furtry accidents, and seeing that the Senators were more wise then valiant, and defended the City better by wisdome then they could do with pollicy, he thought to give them a sop of the same sauce, and to thrust out one wyle with another, therefore he desired his Soberaigne that he would suffer him to overthow that with his head, that his whole host could not once shake with their hands, they knowing him to be of great experiance, not onely granted his request, but added a promise

## Euphues his censure

of higher dignity if he fulfilled his desire wherupon he willed  
the King to crave a Truce for ten daies, which being granted,  
during the time of the league it was lawfull for any Caspian  
to go into the City, & for any Citizen to visite the Camp: this  
interchange of friendship confirmed; Rascianus by the counel  
of Cleophaes sent fourt and twenty of his chiefe nobles, and  
cheftains into the City as pledges that the Senatores might  
come safely into the Campe without p[ro]justice, so to parle of  
the peace with the King: this request thought necessary by  
Cimbriana and her Counsell, the Senatores came, in whose  
residence at the Campe Cleophaes going into the City, and  
into the Market-place gathering a multitude of the rude and  
common sort together, he subtelly began to insinuate into  
their mindes, with this pleasing Oration.

### Cleophaes Oration to the Citizens.

**V**Vorthy Citizens and inhabitants of Lydia, whose soze  
passed peace, darkned with a mortall & resolute warre,  
and whose long happinesse quaketh at the thought of incident  
miseries, I cannot, though an enemy, yet passe the streets  
without plaints, nor thongh sworne to your fatall ruine, yet  
foresee your fall without teares: hath this City bin famous for  
her Walls, her Turrets, & stately edifices, bewrayed a pompe  
to the eye by her sumptuous Buildings, and shall it be laide  
waste as a desolate place, so that strangers shall aske, where  
stand the gloriouſ City of Lydia: Shall ſo many men as are  
here present, whose yeres are yong enough, many dayes hence  
to passe with quiet into the grave, perih at the City Walls  
with the ſword: Shall thole ſweet women, whose angels faces  
plead for pity, be led as ſorrowfull widdowes into captivity?  
Shall the little Babes and tender Infants be taken from the  
Wome, and lye strangled in the ſtreets: Shall the Virgins,  
whose chalfty is ſo prectious, be a prey to the ſouldier, and be  
reſlowred before the face of their parents? Nay forgetfull Ci-  
tizens of Lydia, ſhall fire and ſword without mercy finiſh  
what I forewarne: And you ſo ſencaleſte as to bela be the do-  
ing Senatores that fed you with hope of our remoove: Hath  
not the mighty Caspian compassed the City with ſuch an host,  
& your liberty is no further then the limits of your walls: yea,  
and

*to Phildanus.*

and hath he not sworn to continue the siege till he be King, and invested with the Crowne : consider what he craves, nothing but to have the Queen to his wife, and you to continue his true and lawfull Subjects, he seekes not your lives, your goods, your overthrow, but to be as Sovereigne and Protectour of so faire a City, and so honest Citizens: what madnesse then this request (so reasonable) hath incensed your Senators to resist him, whom fortune hath in far more dangerous attempts sent away with conquest. Believe me Citizens, it is the feare of their wealth, not the care of your welfare, the dread of their own mishap, not the desire of your goods, that drives them to make slaughter of the Citizens without reason : seeing then you are forewarned, be forearmed, provide for your owne safety, suffer the King to come in, and I my selfe will remaine here among you as a pledge of your safety.

At these words, the unbridled multitude desirous of noblty: as men in a fury ran to the Palace, thinking by force to have carried the Queen to the Tent of Rascianus : But he having notice of their intent, secretly fled out of the Palace, and conveyed her into one of the Senators houses adjoyning: the Citizens not finding her Majestie, fell to the spoile of the treasures, which done, setting open the gates, they getting d'ches of Lawrell in their hands, went into the Pavilion of Rascianus, where seeing the Senators talking for the estate of their Common wealth, after certayne complaints uttered against them, they delivered up the keys of the city into y kings hand: He taking oportunity at the rebound casting a frowning looke upon the Senators, & with a submisse courtesie and a friendly oration of welcome, intreating the citizens, he presently departed, & with all his host was received into the City: no sooner had Rascianus possesse himselfe of the towne, & his pledges come into his presence but by the perswasion of Cleophares, he put all the Senators & chiefe of the city to y edge of the sword, giving the rest of the City as a prey unto the Souldiers: then they which were by the pleasing harmony of his forehearsed Oration deluded, seeing themselves brought into extreme misery, found that the politick wisdome of Cleophares had more minated their estate then all the former forces of Mandavir or Prelides: Yet repentence comming too late, the Senators

Saine,

## Euphues his censure

vaine, the City sackt and all brought to vaine : yet had not the King his purpose, for Cimbriana was missing, & could by no meane be found, so that the Caspian raging in the heat of his affection, having made a privie search, and all in vaine : was driven in againe for his last refuge to the policy of Cleopha-nes: who counsaile his Majestie to assemble all the women, of what age or degré e soever into the palace, and afterward to select out all the aged Patrones or others whatsoeuer, above the age of twenty, and under the yeeres of so zy : which done, that the rest might be appointed to vance. The King following the counsell of Cleopha-nes, assembled them all, and sorted them : now amongst the Maids was left Cimbriana in disguised apparell, who falling to the lot of one of the meane sholdiers, as soon as the musick sounded, and they began to tread the mea-sures, could not so wel dissemble, but there appeared in her ge-nrees such a Majestie, as every eye might easilly judge her to be some extraordinary person : wherepon Rascianus licencing all to depart, sealed himselfe upon Cimbriana, who seeing fortune would not let her escape her determined ill fortune, without feare confessed she was daughter to Ebritius, & right possessor of that crowne which he did wrongfully usurp. The king seek-ing by laying down the sum of her miseries, to make her more submisse, so prebailed, that 2. or 3. dayes passed in sorowes, he found her as tractable as he could desire, & upon her friend-ly and loving consent, resolued to sclemize the marriage, and so to become peaceable possessor of her & her kingdome: resting upon this resolution, while all things were preparing for such a sumptuous feast, Cimbriana accompanied with her Ladies, finding that none but they & her selfe were present, falling into sighes, & from sighes to teates, burst at last into these termes.

Honorabile Ladies of Lydia, renowned thoro w the world for your beauties and vertues, whose youth hath bee crossed by fortune, and whose age is assignd to misery, deprived of your Husbands, your Parents, your Children, your wealth, your liberty : yea, and in hazard of daily dishonor by the Caspians, the greatest losse of all. Whether to do we looke but to shame and mishap : to what end doe we live but to disgrace and in-famy: hath our friends made defence of our safety with their vices, & shall we enter league with their enemies after death e-  
shall

that the hand that slaughtered your parents be thrust stierly into your Ivory bosomes; shall he entertaine you with amours, through whom our City perish in armes? No Ladies, let the sight of their carcasses yet unburied hale us on to revenge: let us preferre death before dishonour, let us choose rather to accompany our friends in their fortunes, then to sport in our enemies favour: better is a moment of griefe then a world of misery: I seeke not to perswade wherein I will not my selfe be foremost: let the Tragedy be resolved on, and I will be first actor to bathe my hands in blood: to dying which to passe, at the marriage, midst our mirth, and in the thickest of our cups let every Lady choose a Lord, into whose cup let her put a dram of this deadly poyon, and so drinking the halfe, purchase an honorable death with revenge. The Ladies freely consenting to this iugement, Cimbriana gave secret notice to such Citizens as were left, that when the City should be in an uproare for the death of Rascianus ready in aemone, they wold set upon the sorowfull founders, and put all to the edge of the sword. This determination agreed upon, and the conspiratoris parted amongst them, the Ladies seeming marveilous pleasant, ceased not daily to banquet with the Caspian Lords till the mariage morning was come, whereon Rascianus going to the Temple, accompanied with his Lords, and Cimbriana attended upon with her Ladys, they were solemnly married by the Flamaine: the rites performede ended, and they returned to the Palace: the Caspians feasting for joy of this great triumph, passed away dinner with great solemnity: Rascianus and the rest stierly smilid their cups; Bacchus liquor adding heat to Venus charmes, they fell after their manner to dalling with the Ladys, who taking opportunity by the forehead, called for wine, wherinto they put the poyon, which drinking of to the Lords, after the pledge passed, Cimbriana saw her purpose had taken effect; with a stearne countenance looking upon Rascianus, she tolde him that now she had quitted her Cities spoile with revenge, for know Tyrant (quoth she) that thou and all thy Lords are impoisoned by the hands of women: wyl' rather choose to die in despaires, then live unrevenged in the hands of an enemy: scarce had they uttered this, but some of the Ladies, whose complections were tender,

## Euphues his censure

tender sellusion bair Ralcianus and his nobles amazed, and  
feeling the force of the popular wothe, called to the Physick-  
aria, but all in paine, for within one houre there was not one  
of them alife : the Caspian Souldiers seeing their king and  
their Captains dead stood as men metamorphosed from their  
former sence : The Citizens of the contraiy part, hearing of  
the desperat attempt of their prinsesse, as men furious and in-  
teased with the heat of revenge, getting on their armour, ga-  
thered in tropes, and setting upon the naked and amazed  
Caspians, made such a bloody massacre of the pore wretches,  
that they left not one alife, whatsover he was that came as  
mercenary to Ralcianus. This Stratageme performed, the  
dead carcasses cast out of the City, Cimbriana and her Ladies  
richly intombled the Citizens, and long after maintained  
theircivill estate with a peaceable and quiet Democracy.

**H**elenus having ended his Tragedy, the Greekan Lords  
with a plausible assent prasing his discouer, confessed  
that wisdom was of great force, able to performe as much in  
humaine affaires as any other vertue whatsover. And yet  
(quoth Hector) we see that the end of Cleophaes policy had  
a distinck counterpole of revenge that this wisdome could not  
prevent the sieble force of one woman: that fortune grudging  
at such treachery, repaid al his craft with confusion. Let me  
(quoth Troilus) have such a conquest as men shall attribute  
to courage, not to deceipt, and that in my end, despite of the e-  
nemy it selfe, in honour, not in curse, that Fortune may glo-  
ry in for her labours, not fame have cause to obscure with her  
darkest colours: I deny not but wisdome is necessary in a  
Caplaine, and therefore naturall, and given to every man of  
necessity, but halour, as it is expedient, so it is singulare be-  
holdeyn upon few, as a thing so precious that the gods doe  
grudge to imparte it in common.

You measure (quoth Nestor) this wisdome which your  
Brother Helenus discoursed with too bare a proportion, as  
concerning what wit, or rather reaonable government we have  
by the ordinary of naturall direction of our actions to be wise.  
None, but his description probereth the contrary, for he setteth  
downe that to be wisdome which is a habit inherito by nature,  
but

but augmented by arte and science; such as is able to differre betweene vertue & vice; so that none can attaine to his name Fortis, unlesse first hee be Sapience, for without wisdome he shall fall either to exesse or defaute, either to bee too fearful, or too rash: and so passing that meane, for want of wisdome committ something worthy of blame. As thus they were ready to make further reply: Andromache and the other Trojan Ladies seeing the sunne declining to the West, de strove to take their leavves hastened Hector from the company, wherwith the rest breaking off from falle, after great thanks to his host Achilles, to Agamemnon Ulysses, and the other Lords, for their sumptuous entertainment with a request from Polixena and her sister Cassandra, that the next morrow they woulde accompany Iphigenia, Briseis, and Creusa to the Cittie, who had past their promise to come, they offered to depart Agamemnon onely making excuse for himselfe, but granting his consent to his daughter: the other noble men promised to accompany the Ladies, and for confirmation thereof, after an interchange of courtesies, mounting upon theiroursers, they rode with the Ladies to the very walls of Troy; where after a friendly farewell they returned to their pavillions. Priamus glad to see his children so merry at home, began to question with them of their entertainment, wh ch Hector ston point to point rehearsed unto him, as before with this addition, that the Grecians meant to dine with him the next day wherupon Priamus made most princely preparation.

## The third discourse.

**T**he gladnesses of Phoebus had no sooner shaken of, by the consent of blushing Aurora, the dusky and darksome Mantle that denyea Telius and Flora the benefits of Tyrant, but the Grecian Ladies, and especially Creusa who all that night had smothered in her thoughts the persuation of Troilus, were up and at the pavillion of Achilles, to waken him from his drowsie nest: whose dreames were but sweete slumbers concreited by imagination of the beauty of his faire Polixena: the worthy Captaines glad hee had such pretty Cocks to crow him from his dreames, bled him out of his bed, with as much speed as might be, sending for Ulysses, Diomedes, Patroclus,

## Euphues his treason

Nestor and the rest, after a small despaie, for feare of the ayre,  
they mounted with the Ladys, and trodded a solome pace to-  
wards Troy.

Hector having by his espials understanding of their com-  
ming accompanied with a worthy Troope of Trojans, went  
to meete them, having before him upon white Arabian Cour-  
ters thre hundred Gentlemen, clad in purple biss, their Hats  
plumed with crimson feathers, that reached to the Arcons  
of their Savoles, their Coparisons interpointed with broken  
Launces spotted with bloud, about the boordes was written  
this sentance : *Hec fortis sunt insignia.*

Next to these, Hector, whose countenance threatened warre,  
and in whose face appeared a map of martiall exploits : fram-  
ming his coldurs to his thoughts, was seated on a black Bar-  
barian Hennet, whose furniture was blacke velvet, set with  
Armaments, interceameed with floods, wherein were Salaman-  
ders bathing in content : there was imbrodered in letters si-  
gned with pearly chis, *Sic pro Mates.*

Hector thus in his furniture met Achilles, and the La-  
dies, who after friendly salutations, and a second repaying of  
thankes for their god chare, they conducted to the City :  
where they no sooner entered the gate, but Hecuba the stately  
Trojan Queene, attended on by Penthesilea the Princesse of  
the Amazons, her daughters and other Ladies of great digni-  
tie, met them with most Royall entertainment : whom after  
generally, they had sauted with a particular welcome, they  
accompanied to the Temple of Pallas, where aged Priamus,  
with one and thirty other Kings his allied friends, amased  
the Grecians with the light of their majesty, in so much, that  
Achilles as a man in a trance, confessed in his thoughts that  
this City was Microcosmos, a little world, in respect of the  
Cities of Greece, Priamus noting how they stood in a mire,  
saluted them in this manner.

Worthy Grecians, whose revenge and thirst of honour  
hath haled out of your native Kingdomes, to sacrifice your  
bloud at the walls of Troy : But in martiall mindes errour  
ought to hang at the swords point, and thoughts in basety  
ought

to Philanthus.

ought to be measured by promise: a league of friendship being passed for a prefixed time, I account our City a free Mart for the Grecians, and your tents a sanctuary for the peaceable Trojans: which my daughters confirmed by protest, in hazarding, upon the oath of an enemy, and you now ratifie, by committing your selves into a walled City, peopled with your professell foes. But honour and Majestie brooking no trecherous suspicion, putteth in assurance of safety: omitting therefore all trifolous protestation, the Ladies first, as respecting that once I was young, and the Lords, as now I am old, and both as I am Priamus are heartily and unsafelily welcome to the poore besieged City of Troy: where if you find no fightes but armour, no musike but the drumme, nor no delicates but soldiers fare, impute it to your own misfurness, and our necessities, which are forced to beare rebelling with soe tame: hoping therefore you will measure your entertainment by the time, follow me to the Palace of Ilium.

The Grecians thanking Priamus for his princely courtesie, paces on to the Palace, where alighting and entring, they found all things ready furnished for dinner, so that set downe every man in his degré, they sett to such cheare as so sudden a warning would afforw, which was so sumptuous, and (to say troth) served in with such prodigall magnificencie, as the Grecians thought Bacchus and Care mett there to distract their superfluitie: feeding thus more with the eye, then glutting the stomack, yet taking their repast with good appetite, they past over dinner with many pleasant discourses: which for brevity sake I omit. Well, the Table washever, Hecuba and the Ladies went to talk, and to let the pleasure of the Palace: but the Lords sat still silent, untill Priamus began to put them from their muses with these words.

I remember (mighty Princes of Grecie and Asia) that my sonne Helenus commended the Grecian banquets to be more delicate then any other that before he had seen: his reason was thus: that their fare was not so sumptuous, as their Philosophicall discourses were delightfull: so that to spend time well, they amidst their cups ceased not to learn precepts of moral vertue: so alaying the heate of Bacchus blasphecie, with the sweete conserued fletch from Mynervas Library: which no

## Euphues his censure

I greatly comend he discoursed unto me your late disputation about the perfection of a souldier, consisting by your distinc division, in three parts, wisedome, fortitude, and liberality: all thare necessary, but the question which of them is most pretie our: the first being discussed had enough, as I conjecture by the man: it resteth, if with your godd labours I might crave it, that now to adapt a fit disgression, we might heare the second question decided.

Aged Nestor seeing they sat all silent, rising up, and uncovering his hoary head, that shined like the silver gleaming Thorie, made him this answere: Mighty Priamus, honorable for thy thoughts, and famous for thy issue: feared of Fortune, because in resolute majesty above Fortune: the Grecians knowing their dissent from the gods, therfore covet in actions to resemble the gods, which they imagine to doe, by studying philosophie to become vertuous: so that they measure their time by pleasures and their pleasures by profit, counting nothing delightfull, which is not both profitable and honest: which enforced us to intertaine thy sonnes with our philosophicall discourses, to trye if in their vertues were onely ingrained by nature, or perfected by learning. Now we found them give us leave to report in Grece, not in Troy: but so we exame of them, as we desire thy highnesse to forward our former disputation, which belongeth unto thy sonne Hector: namely to discoule of fortitude. Priamus promised to further so god a motion: and therefore commanded Hector, sith hee tooke the defence of such a vertue, to maintaine his charge who dutifullly obeying his fathers command, siring the Princesse began to be attentive, began his discourse in this maner.

### Hectors discourse of Fortitude.

**A**Lthough it might amaze Esculapius to alledge any of his Aphrodismes in the presence of Apollo, or Silenus to treat of the nature of Grapes in the hearing of Bacchus, yet it is no offence in Pallas temple to treate of wisedom, nor at Venus altars to parle of loves: sith the goddesses doe patronage such affectations. So, although the presence of such mighty Masters, whose chivalrie is famous from the East to the West, and

and honest valour by experiance is able to deliver principles of magnaminty, might affray me from this informed discourse of fortitude: yet soz that my fathers command is a law of constraint, which nature wils me to obey, and the request of the Grecians such a claime, as duty forceth me to grant: I will rather hazard my credit on the honourable thoughts of these mighty Potentates, then serue either scrupulous or forward in gainsaying such a charge, hoping they will with Prometheus censure well of the workmanship of Lisis, & rather cast an eye at the nature of the stone by secret instant, then at the beauty polished by part, in which hope resting, thus to the purpose.

The Philosophers, whose lives spent in metaphysicall contemplation, having set downe in their precepts, the perfect pouterature of vertue, figure her haue countrepart, placed by e- qual proportion, betwene two vices, noting thereby, that the meane kept betwene two extremes, is that laudable action, which by no other name can be termed, but by the title of vertue: neither in exesse soaring too high with Bolerophon, and so to hazard on the heate of the Sunne, nor in defect falling too low with Icarus, by the moisture of the sea wetting his feathers, by flying with Dedalus, in the meane, so with ease and quiet attaining to the desired end, as soz an instance, fortitude seated betwene two extremities, Timiditas and Audacia: feare failing in defect, & rashnesse fallyng in exesse: the meane being that courage which ought to be in a soldier. Soz all desperat attempts that beare the shadew of prouesse, and are of the common sort honoured with the name of fortitude, are not comprehended within the precinct of this vertue: soz he only is counted a valiant man, that without any furies or rash resolution feareth not to hazard himselfe in the greatest perils whatsoever, soz the weale of his country. Soz that by this definition we see that he limited within the bonds of measure, is not to venture or make profe of his valor in every light cause: yea, soz every trifling thing, but with such proportion, as in scorning death: yet he may honourably seeke not to be counted desperate. Soz I remember that Iudas a worthy Lancemani seeing their city besieged, & that the soldiers resolutely issu-ed out to fight with the enemy, he being their Captain, script him

## Euphues his censure

himselfe naked, and taking a halberd in his hand, with such a desperate fury gav the attempt, and so amazed, and so pulled them, that his Souldiers imitating his courage put all their foes to the edge of the sword: the battaile ended, the Generals gave him a Crooke of Lawrell for the victory: but fined him in a summe of money for his rashnesse, in that he did so unadvisedly put himselfe in danger, being the Generall of their Forces. So that we see, there ought in this vertue of fortitude certaine circumstances to be necessary, as how it bee done, and why it be done, and when it be done: lest in despit he be counted a Coward, and in exesse a desperate and unadvised Governoz. Your Grecian Annals tells us of one Lamellos, that being a Captaine over the Athenians, in a skirmish fled, which one of his owne Souldiers seeing, cryed in rebelling to him: Lamellos, why dishonourest thou thy Countrey by flight: thou deceivest thy selfe man (quoth he) I doe but looke to the profit that is behind me, which after he confirmed by promise, for taking advantage of the place, he discomfited the enemy, shewing that he feared not death, but sought how to the profit of his Countrey, best to make manifest his courage.

Theseus yet living, who for his worthy and incomparable victories is canonised, as come from the offspring of the gods, being in a battaile against the Athenians intrenched himselfe with a strong countermure, and would not in many dayes be draine out to fight, whiche his enemy Lymestor seeing, comming to the trench cryed out and said: Theseus, if thou beest such a hardy Souldier as same reports thee to be, why comnest thou not out, but like a coward lyest intrenched: nay (quoth Theseus smiling,) Lymestor, if thou be of such courage, why doest thou not force me out of my trenches? By this delay shewing that he sought to set fortitude in her prime, to adde opportunity to his valour, and so to adorne his prouesse with fortunate advantage, that his attempt, as it shoulde bee resolute, so it might be for the profit of his Countrey, which ensued according to his thoughts: for he slew Lymestor & all his people. Experience then tells us, as fortitude is necessary, so it is to be used with such moderation, as by keeping the meane, it be counted a vertue: Holme requisite it is in a Captaine, consideration of his place makes manifest: so being appointed Generall,

## to Philantus.

General, and therfore guide and governour of the rest, his  
is to measure all his actions, yea, his very thoughts with such  
an honorable resolution, as laying apart all fear of death  
whatsoever, his charge and dutie is to hazard himself in any  
perils, though never so dangerous, thereby to incourage his  
soldiers, by imitating his valour to attempt the like, to bee  
formost in the march, and last in the retraite: to preferre ho-  
nor before death, and not to make estimation of the enemies,  
how many they be, but where they be: otherwise in seeming to  
doubt of the multitude, his fearefull imagination greatly dis-  
courage his solders.

Sergius a worthy Captaine, having but one hand, was  
of such courage and valour, that being alwaies in the face of  
the enemy: he returned victor in two and fiftie great battailes.  
Lyrias the worthy prince of the Lacedemonians being deman-  
ded how he was honoured with so many conquests, pulling  
out his sword, made answere: that with this he made Fortune  
subject to his desires: attributing more credit to his own pro-  
resse, then to the incōstant deitie of such a fickle goddesse. A  
Grecian Captaine, whose name commeth not readily to me-  
morie, being in a sore battaile against that mightie Monarch  
Pisandros, seeing his countermen readie to flee for feare of the  
multitude of the enemy, whose liete almost covered the sea,  
sought to perswade them, but in vaine: whereupon he sent se-  
cretly one of his sonnes in a little shylle to Pisandros, to tel him  
that his countermen would escape by such a passage: which he  
taking kindly, and presently stopping, adred such a couraige  
to the cowards, that by this politicke drahone to battell, they  
put Pisandros with great losse to flight: where we see how  
greatly the incomparabele fortitude of the Captane did pre-  
vaile in the getting of victory.

Indeede (quoth Troilus) I doe remember that Apollo,  
being demanded by the Inhabitants of Phasiaca, what Cap-  
taine they would chose for the subduing of the Melesians: his  
Dracle answered. Such a one as dare for y weale of his coun-  
trie leape into the Mylesian gulf: whereupon they returned,  
and made proclamation that their freedome could not be, un-  
lesse one willingly offered himselfe as a sacrifice to Neptune:  
the men of Phasiaca natually fearefull, sought every man his

## Euphues his censure

owne safety, till at last a poore man, whos want had made  
desperate, offered himselfe: him they chose for their Captaine,  
and going forth to mete the Melesians, having little skil in ou-  
dering his men, yet with such resolution set upon the enemies,  
that by his meanes they returned victors. Truth (quoth  
Hector) of such force is fortitude, that the very name of cou-  
rage daunted the enemy: so I have heard my father Priamus  
often make mention of one Nacycles, who was so famous for  
his chivalrie and prowesse, that his very name was a war-  
rant of victory to his souldiers: in so much that after his death,  
in a great battel, his countrymen being almost discomfited, cau-  
sing one to put on his armour, they fought a fresh, and cryed  
Nacycles which so affrighted the enemie, that they fled & were  
vanquished. To be shott, what can a Captaine, were he ne-  
ver so wise, attempt by pollicie, but he must performe by for-  
titude: what ambush so cunningly planted, but would be o-  
verthowen, if garded with cowards: what encounter,  
though fortune swore the victory, and taken with most great  
advantage, could be atchieved if the Captaine for feare dis-  
courageth his souldiers from the assault: which the aforesaid  
Sergius noted very well, in that how small soever his num-  
ber was, yet he would alwaies give the onset saying that sol-  
diers which stood at receite, & felt the furious attempt of the en-  
emie, were halle dicomfited: neither doth liberality per-  
vade to incourage the souldiers to battell, when they see their Cap-  
taine stand more upon his parse then his person, & had rather  
encounter with pelse then with the sword. To confirme which  
fore-rehearsed premises, please eth your honourable patience to  
give me leave I will rehearse a pleasant and tragicall histo-  
rie: Priamus taking a delight in his sonnes discourse, nodding  
his head, gave sufficient pwoise they were content to bee pati-  
ent auditors: whereupon Hector began his tale thus.

## Hectors Tragedie.

Audaces Fortuna adjuvat.

In the kingdom of Egyp, as the Cronicles of y Caldes ma-  
ke mention, therre ruled sometime as King & Soveraigne  
of

## To Philaurus.

of the Country, one Sosthenes, a Prince whose Courts flourished with Lawfull wreathes, more then with staled armes; and in whose City of Memphis were more Academies for Philosophers, then storehouses for warlike munition: as one that delighted wholly in a peaceable time, to apply himselfe and his Subjects to the study of god Letters, accounting nothing more precius, then what was cunningly begun by nature curiously to bee perfected by Art: Loved general y he was of his bordering neighbours, in that finding contents in his thoughts, he sought not to intarge that his Father had left him, by extorting another mans due, but quietly lived a friend to forraigne Princes, and studed to keepe his owne Dominions from ciuell mutinies. Being thus happy, as one that knew not what mishap ment: Fortune intending to make him a particular instance, on whom without chance to power her momentaine pleasures, lent him thre Sons, the eldest named Frontinus, was from his youth addicted to martiall discipline, taking no delight but in armes: in so much that before he was come to the age of sixtene yeres, he excelled most of al the Egyptian Lords in feats of arms: which seeing in a peaceable Country he could not practise, he secretly stole from his father, and travellled into those parts where he heare blood & revenge were painted on their Ensignes, being of such courage & dexterity in the field, that the fame of his valour & prowelte was not onely renouned in the Court of Memphis, but blazed thorow the whole world, like a second Mars: His other Brother called Martignanus, contrarwaise followed the steps of his father, seeking rather after the precepts of philosophy, then the knowledge of martiall discipline: counted that head as glorious that was crowned with a Lawfull Garland, as that which was impalled with a Diadem, thinking as great dignity to come from the Pen, as the Scepter; as high reuictions to flow from the welspring of Wisedome, as from the possession of the greatest Monarchs in the World: In so much, that neither the Bragmans, Gymnosophists, Caldeas, or rather Philosophers what never did errede him, either in morall principles, or in the Physicall reasons of naturall Philosophy: the youngest, whose name was Ortelius, being neither so martiall as Frontinus,

## Euphues his censure

was so bookish as Martignanus, yet had a speciall conceit above them both in the bountie of his minde, being so liberal, as he counted no action vertuous, which ended not in reward, nor no day well spent wherein he had not bestowed some gift, placing his Sunnum bonum, in this, that with a restlesse desire of largesse he won the hearts of all the Commons of Egypt. Sothenes blessed thus with three such sonnes, as for their several vertues were famous thowt the wrold, seeing that old age the forerunner of death, had given him summons by his Herald sicknesse, to pay his debt unto nature, seeing neither townes nor kingdomes could privilege the necessity of fate, he onely sorrowed that at his death his eldest sonne was wanting, and unknoynone where, whom otherwise he might in his life have installed in his Kingdome: yet using the benefit of time, calling his two sonnes Martignanus and Orellius before him, with the rest of his Nobles, he uttered unto them these wordes at his last farewell.

Age and tyme two things, somes that men may foreshunke of, but not prevent, have with a fatal necessity enjoyed, that my soule leave this mortall body and transitory Cell, to goe to that place of rest appointed, according to well deserued actions, for those that passe out of this pilgrimage: seeing therefore my feeble age to waxe weake, and my breth so short, as I looke every moment to goe to my last home, I thought at my death to give some signe of my foreshassed life, and so to make distribution of my Crowne and Kingdome, as no dissencion after my death may breed any civell mutinie. This therefore is my will, that Froncynus have my Crowne and Kingdome, as his by right and inheritance, & by desert of martiall discipline: but in his absence, till hearing of my funerals he make repaire to Memphis, I commit into the hands of you two, to be governed by your advice, and at his sight peaceably to be redelivered into his possession. The Dukedom of Lysia Martignanus I give unto the: and sonne Orellius, to the I bequeath all my movables, wealth, and treasures whatsoever. Having thus first placed you as joint partners in a Kingdome, take heed my sonnes gaze not too high: aspiring thoughts, as they are lofty, so they are perilous, & danger euer hangg at the hitle of ambition: a woman is a fngred object, and there

there is no sweeter god then sovereignty: but Est virtus placidis abstinuissis bonis, take had, the finest delicates are oft most infectious, & Crowns are as brittle, as they are glistering: then live in content, thinke it is your brothers right, & your fathers gift. Hanne Orellius, thou art wise and learned, but beware thou soare not too high in selfe-conceit, and with Phaeton fall headlong into mishap. Endimion was counted but too rash, in falling in love with Luna. Quia supra nos nihil ad nos, take heed my Hanne, Noli altum sapere, climbe not too high, in imaginations, gaze not with the Astronomer so long at the Starres, that thou stumble at a stone: poare not so long at thy Worke, that thou forget domesticall affaires: passe not so far in the motions of the heavens, that thou be negligent what to doe upon earth: let not the old Proverbe tread on thy heale, that the greatest Clarkes are not the wisest men: thou hast a Dukedom: that possesse in quiet, and governe with justice, so shalt thou live happy and die honourable. Orellius, to this I have given all my treasure, so much as exceedeth number: but take heed, for riches are thornes that pricke men forward to many mishaps: be not too prodigall, for of courtesie I need not to rewarne thee: excesse in every thing is a vice, goods wasted are like blossoms nipp'd off with an untimely frost: power is the sorest burden that can fall upon honour, and riches consumed, men cease to be enbied, and begin to bee pittied. But such exchange is miserable: gifts are little gods, which as they are honoured in time, so the remembrance thereof perisheth with time: give not, and thou shalt not be galled with ingratitude: yet some give, and be liberall, for it is the cognizance of Majestie; but so as respecting the maine chance, thou maiest have alwaies to give: let a few precepts suffice, and print them well in your hearts, and therefore imitate them in your life, sith I mean to seale them with my death: after this, many daies did not passe before Sosthenes dyed, whose funerals sorrowfully and solemnly celebrated, and they by their Fathers will and consent of the Lords appointed joynt protectors of the Kingdom. Ambition, the Serpent that stily innuadeth into mens mindes, not suffering love or Lordship to Brooke any fellowship, entring leagrie with Envy & Fortune, two enemies to peace & prosperity, began to present her with

## Euphues his confiture

the desire of a Kingdome, and to think that fathers wills were buried with their bodies in their graves: that their commands were dated but while death, and that for a crowne both father and law is to be neglected. Martignanus, wisest and eldest, thought that Pallas had power on earth as she had in heaven: that mens harts were tyed to their eares, that eloquence coulde as much prebaile to perswade, as Mercuries pipe to enchant: that the Commons whose mindes were to be wonne by plausible discourses, would sooner create him King then his Brother: taking therefore time by the forehead, seeing his eldest brother was absent, and uncertaine assurance of his life: he began to imagine how he might displace Ortelius, from the part of such a roiall Legacy: his mind was not thus strougth with aspiring thoughts, but Ortelius was as forward in the same supposition: for felling by a little exerience, what a sweet thing it is to command, & taking a delight in the pleasant taste of a Crown, he thought by creeping into the common hearts, to eaze his brother quite out of their books: & this his conjecture was somewhat probable. Soz he considered with himself, that Quid non mortalia pectora cogit? auri sacra famis, that liberality was the soundest rethoriske, that gifts were hookes that men would willingly swallow, were they never so bare. Howe wisdome was a good thing, but men did estime more of Gold than of booke, & would sooner be won by the felling of wealth then the hearing of words: that conscience bare no touch where corne brought in her plea: that the common people, whose minds sought after ease and safety, had rather live rich then wise, and would make more account of a coller full of gold, then of ten of the greatest Librariess in the whole world: hoping upon these conjectures sparing no expence, sith a day shoud come that would pay soz al, he gave freely of that which his father lent him, keeping great hospitality, a great persuasyon to winne the common sort) and giving frankly a bate to allure the highest and wised Paere in the Kingdome. Martignanus espying a peg in the straw, and seeing how subtilly his Brother stole away the Commonalty: nay the whole Realms by his liberality began to checke his prodigallity in open audience, and with a long Discourse to apprehend the spending of his fathers goods in such riotous manner.

Ortelius

## to Philantr.

Orcellius taking occasion of these sparres, told him what he  
spent was upon his friends, and that he could have no furer  
stewards of his wealth then his faithful and loving subjects;  
upon which they fell to harre in words, and from words  
to blowes; so that not onely the City of Memphis, but the  
whole Monarchie of Egypt was in an uprore, and this dis-  
sencion grew at last to civill mutiny; so that taking armes,  
the Brether began to incampe themselves in the field, and  
parts being taken on both sides, Orcellius for his surest pla-  
card proclaimed himself King of Egypt, and caused himselfe  
to bee crownd. Martignanus not behinde, challenged the  
Diadem, and installed himselfe with the like proclamation:  
whereupon in flat termes of defiance they fell to mortall and  
deadly warres. The eldest with his swet Drotions promis-  
sing so wisely and warily to governe the Common-wealth,  
as in choosing him for King, they should have peace and quiet,  
as in his Fathers dayes: whose vertuous actions he meant  
to take for a president of his government. The youngest  
swore to bee bountifull, and that in taking him for King,  
the strætes should flow with milke and honey, and poverty  
should never be heard within the Gates of Memphis. Armed  
thus on both sides, a day of battell was set, wherein when  
both the armes were martialed and placed in their severall  
rankes, and either baughtgardes ready to joyne. Martigna-  
nus encouraged his sholdiers with long and swet Drotions.  
Orcellius promised, if the victory were his, he would bestow  
al the spoile amongst his men, & make the meanest of them al  
to live in plenty; the skirmish furiously begun, continuing for  
the space of thre houres, with great massacre & bloodshed, fell  
at last on Orcellius side: so that Martignanus was faine to  
fie, and for safety to incampe himself upon a hill. While these  
two brethen continued in civill dissencion: Fame, the speedy  
heralt of newes, had brought it to the eares of Frontinus (who  
then was in the Court of Marcellus the great Despot of Africa,  
& for sundry services valiantly performed in wars in highest  
imation) how his father was dead, & his brother at strife for the  
kingdome, upon which report, discovering 2 newes to Marcellus,  
he craved his ayde to set him peaceably in his kingdom. The  
Despot of Africa glad that Fortune had offred him occasion

to

## Euphues his censure

to their himselfe gratafull to Frontinus granted him thence  
thousand of his best appoynted soldiers, all of them so harred  
and well experienced in martiall discipline, that the woorst of  
them would have seemed to have governed a whole armie.  
Frontinus garded thus with these Centurie armes, taking his  
leave of Meion, passed on in all hast towards Egypt: where  
after wearisome journayes arrived: he was no sooner entred,  
but report had bytter abroad his retorne: whiche no sooner  
came to the eares of the two brothers, but it strooke them in a  
mayne: soz neither did Martignanus trust so much upon his  
wisedome, nor Orellius upon his liberallitie: but that they  
feare to incounter with the fortitude of Frontinus, whose  
lour was such as his very name was sufficient to reppelle the  
rebellious thoughts of his enemies. Now began there to be a  
combat betwene Envy and Ambition: soz Envy thickeing  
for revenge, willed y hythen particularly to revolt to Fron-  
tinus: but ambition persuadeth them rather to becom friends,  
and to part a kingdom betwixt them, then utterly to be dispos-  
sess from their Diadems: resoluing thus with themselves, they  
concluded friendly, and swore to keape Frontinus from his  
inheritance: but he whom no report could daunt, halving  
nigh to the place where his brethren lay incamped, whom  
jointly as he understood were contrayred, and resolved to bend  
both their forces against him, thought to demand his right by  
contesse, and so sent one of his Lords to know the cause of  
their civill wars, and to crave a parle: Martignanus who was  
very politiche consented, and pledges given on both side s, they  
met: where after a dissemblea contesse past betwixt them,  
Frontinus began in brotherly termes to checke their foolish  
and unbridled presumption, that wold so rashly liske each o-  
ther overthow for y momentary possession of an other mans  
right: the kingdome I meane(quoth he) which my father left  
me, both by wil & inheritance: such a Legacie as I meane not  
to lose, nor I hope you intend not to desire: therfore laying  
down these weapons, and wiping out this civill contraversie,  
allinise your soldiery, & friendly let us go home to y city. You  
mistake you greatly (quoth Martignanus) for howsoever you  
concluse your supposed willlogisire upon inheritance, we  
mean to deny your argument by the proue of my fathers  
Testa.

Testament : for as birth by elder ship allots you a Crown, & his will by command hath deprived you of that privilege, & parted the kingdome betwixt us : therefore without any moe-  
stribolous circumstances, for your wisedome take this of me : we have it, and we wil keep it, despight of him that dare gainsay: swearing untill death to maintain our right by the sword.  
Frontinus whose courage could not bryke intreaties , especially for his owne right, told them that he sorrowed at their fol-  
lies, sith they did not with a deepe insight foresee their own mi-  
series, & clipy revenge that presented a fatal Tragedy of their  
misfortunes : and with that he turned his backe in great choler  
swearing before night either to weare the Crown, or leave  
his carcase in the fieldes. Orcellins smiling at his brothers at-  
tempt, for that they had ten to one, passing with Martignanus  
to the army, set their men in array , and imbattoled them  
with great sparde, the one giving incouragement by sweet ova-  
tions, the other with the remembrance of his forepassed libera-  
litie. Frontinus having oryzed his soldiery and come within  
view, by computation might conjecture that his enemies were  
about threescore thousand : and seeing his men halfe frighted at  
the presence of such a multitude , began to halter them for-  
ward in this manner.

I need not worthy gentlemen and soldiery of Asturias, shew  
to incourage you with a long discourse, unless putting vyle in  
the flame, I should adde a spur to a stoc horse: your former vali-  
ant resolutions manifest in many battailes, the honor wherof  
all glorieth your names with renown, assures me, were the e-  
nemy like the sands of the sea , and Mars opposed against our  
forces : yet the quarrell god, & our mindes armed with invin-  
cible fortitude, y vertue that dareth Fortune in her face man-  
age fates & destinies we shall, as ever hitherto we have done,  
return with conquest. And for that the cause toucheth my selfe  
and you my fellowe partners of my fortunes. I will be the first  
man in the battaile, and the last man in the field, unless give  
me an honorable quittance of my kingdom , let me be a mir-  
ror this day of your magnanimitie: let my actions be your pre-  
dictors: preesse but as far as your geneall, and courage gentle-  
men, the victory is ours : see how my sorowfull countreymen  
glad to receive us whose conuictioone dares scarcely march a foot

## Euphus his censure

To me: I see, yea, I see indeed in their very faces the povertie  
wherefore, God and our righte with that catching a strong  
scape pulling down his Bevier, & putting spurs to his Horses,  
he furiously raignt upon the enemy, his soldiers following with  
such a desperate resolution, that the Egyptians amazed at the  
valour of their king, who like a Lyon massacring whom he met,  
ran without stop thowz the troupes, they laid down their wea-  
pons and yielded without any great slaughter, whereupon the  
Africans stayed, but Frontinus forgetfull that they were his  
native Countrymen still raged, till meeting his brother Marti-  
gnanus, he slew him, & never left murthering till finding out  
Quellius that fled in chace, he gave him his deathes wound:  
Stayed at last by one of the Lords of Africa, and told how the  
battaile was ended by the submission of his subjects, who were  
ashamed that they had haene so forgetfull of their allegiance,  
causing the retreat to be sounded, he peaceably marched on to-  
wards Memphis, where putting certaine of the chiese offend-  
ers to the sword, & interring his brethren, after his coronation  
he sent the Africans home wel rewarded with many rich pre-  
sents to their King, living himselfe afterward most fortunate.

Hector having ended his Tragedy, The Grecians noting  
in his countenance the very counterfeit of magnanimity, and  
indiscoursing of valour, his very face presented a mirrour of  
fortitude, measuring his inward thoughts, by his outward ge-  
stures, did both commend the History, and allow of censure:  
saying, that where courage manaceth revenge with the sword,  
there it is folly to bring in wisedome in her Purple Robes.  
Helenus hearing now the Grecians, laboured his Brother  
Hectors verditte, wylt them to take heed they infringed not  
the sacred praise of wisedome: for (quoth he) as Pallas is lea-  
ned, so she is martiall: and Minerva hath as well a Speare, as  
a Pen: perhaps Martignanus was onely a Philosopher, and  
no soldier: where as by the sequel it is inferred that Frontinus  
was both wise and valiant: so that adding to his wisedome  
fortitude he did the more easily obtaine the conquest. Truth  
(quoth Nestor) for Hector himselfe confess that fortide could  
not be without wisdome, seeing, being placed between two ex-  
tremes, want of wisdome, might make him offend in defect,  
and so be counted a coward: or in excesse, and to be thought too  
desperate,

## Philautus.

desperate. If then fortitude cannot be perfect without wisdom, & yet a man may be wise without courage, it may be concluded, that wisdom is the most necessary point in a soldier. We deny not (qd. Troilus) but it is necessary, but not in the superlative degree, for wisdom supposed the cause, fortitude consequently is the effect, sith the one of it selfe may intend by policy: but the other is put in practise by prowesse. Still for our purpose, (quoth Helenus) for the Logicians hold it as a principle, that the cause is greater then the effects: the Philosophers account the wise man only to be vertuous, thinking that wisdome being the chiefe vertue, produceth the rest as seedes sprung from so faire a stem: for it is possible for a man to want others, having this: but to possesse none, if this be absent. Hector a little cholerike that so bravely went about to prove his haruest in the grasse, stammered on these or such like words. I tell you brother Helenus, both you and the rest are deceived, and that I will prove against the wiest souldier in the world with my sword, that Senators who sit to give counsell for ciuell policy, had neede to bee wise, sith their opinions are holden for Dracles, and Captaines valiant, whose deeds are accounted peremptory conquests: put case wisdome and fortitude be in a Generall, yet is he called wise as he gives judgement, & courageous as with a harty minde he attempts the victories. Let men have science in their heads, and no weapons in their hands, & whom can they prejudice: I say theresoyle which none can rightly gainsay, y fortitude is most necessary for a souldier, sith our common phrase confirms my reason with evidence, in saying, he is a wise Senator & a harty Souldier.

The Grecians seeing the sparkling flames of choler to burne in the face of Hector, smilid to see how hot he was in disputation, measuring by probable conjecture, that if he met them in the field he would affright them more with his sword, then either Nestor or Helenus with all their Woakes: Ulisses merrily disposey, being ready to reply, the Ladies came in, who broke off their talke with telling them the malvoit for braverie of Illium, discoursing so long of the sundry sights they had scene within the walls of Troy, till the boozes being coverd, aged Priamus rising from his seat, placed all his guests volumn to supper.

## Euphus his censure

The fourth Discourse of Liberality.

**S**O desirous were the Kings and Princes to hear the discourse of liberality to be discussed by Achilles, that no sooner was supper ended, and the Ladies walked abroad, but that they setting themselves, as Philosophers in some Academy : framed themselves to be silent auditors to his parle, but he if possible it had bene unwilling to have bene actor in such a royll audience, sat still without pressing to the discovery of the former purposes, until Hector wakened him out of his melancholy, in this manner. Seeing honorable Achilles, fortune hath dealt unequally, in allotting the former charge to two such, as ignorant of Philosophicall principles, have rudely delivered what experience hath set downe by profe, & now to recompence her wrong proportion, hath so repointed such a champion, to defend the patronage of liberality, as hath tempered martiall affaires with the sweet dew of sacred Sciences: let us not misse of that which the slippery goddesse so chary of, hath given us with such niggardly proportion: it resteth therefore, you shew the necessity of liberality in a soldier, & not only that it is requisite, but more expedient then either wisdom or fortitude: which if you confirme by reasons, & we allow as platiolle, we yield our selves vanquished by him whom we never hoped to overcome. It standeth (qd. Priamus) for his credit, fitly being accounted one of the most worthy soldiers in the world, he cannot but know what is most necessary in the state of a Captaine: As Achilles was ready to reply the Ladies came, and desirous to know the effect of their discourse, Uliases made answer, that it was the discovery of womens rochorick: And I pray you sir (quoth Hecuba) what might that be, do not men and women agree in the principles of that science. Mary madame (quoth he) it is to describe the force of liberality, such a sweet plea in a womans eare, that hardly it may be asked that bounty hath not of free will granted: for an ounce of give in a Ladys ballance, weigheth downe a pound of love me. Are you Grecian dames (quoth Hecuba to Iphigenia) so covetous as you measure affection by gold, and dye up fancy in the purse strings, I am sure my Lord Uliases speakes by experiance, and yet he was never acquainted with any Trojans Ladys, to make

make proue of their belies. Iphigenie blusht, and Ulysses to  
maintaine his quarrell, told them that Juno was Jealous as  
wel in earth as in heauen: Venus wantair as wel in Paphos,  
as in Cyres: that the women had generally one mind, where-  
sover they were bred, and therefore his conclusion was gone-  
tall. Hold there (quoth Priamus) these women are but tum-  
bling blockes for our eyes, & our thoughts: let them chat with  
themselves, & leave us to our discourse: Hecuba sitting downe,  
and the rest of the Ladies silent: Achilles fearing the Dove,  
raigne of his desires, faire Polixena indevoured to doe his best,  
and therefore thus rudely went to the matter.

Achilles Discourse of Liberality.

O Rpheus, whose musick was so sweet, that the Poets  
faine his melody appeased the passionate ghosts from  
their avales, when he went for Euridice, say that he was so  
bathfull in his science, though the most requisit that ever was,  
as he blushed to tarne his Harp before Mercury: whereas Hy-  
perion an unskilful masid, shamed not to trouble him with  
his dances: ignorance hath ever the boldest face, blind Bayard  
is squinck in the front, & they which worse may, will somet  
desire to hold the candle: I speak this, sith my self whom yers  
and experience would haue wist to be silent, by too over talc  
censuring of a soldiers estate, fondly thrust my selfe into the  
opinions of many, resembling herein Minervacs Drole, that  
sekes not to shroud her deformity in the Temple. But for-  
ward minds if not offendive, may crave pardon: actions well  
ment ought to be wel taken: honor judgeth with partiality in  
being optivative towards strangers: Majestie winketh at fol-  
lies, and sooner will Jupiter beare with a fault, then Vulcan:  
the higher thoughts the sooner pleased, which consideres, I am  
the more bold in such an audience to hazard my credit on the  
sequell of their verdictes, and rather be counted a little too rash,  
then too much unrate: hoping therefore my discourse shall be  
favoured with your honourable patience: thus to the purpose.

Hermes Trismegistus, whom some for his divine precepts  
have thought to be the sonne of Mercury, made such account  
of this doctrine of Liberality, that he doubted not to call it the

## Euphuas his censure

heavenly influence, that the gods most niggardly had infused  
in the minds of men this, resembling their deities, that they  
grudged not to impart what Fortune frankly had bestowed  
upon them. For the Philosopher that coveteth in his Ethics  
to pen downe a platforme for the perfecting of humane life,  
amongst other vertues, placeth this as forerunner of them al:  
inferring his argument for pride (a contrarijs (if saith he)  
covetousnesse be the roote of all ill, from whence proceeds as  
from a fountaine of mishap, the ruine of common wealths, the  
subversion of estates, and the rackinge of Deconomical societies;  
if from thence doth issue injustice, bribery, the staine of consci-  
ence, slaynters, treasons, breach of amity, confusion of minde,  
and a million of other mischievous enormities: how precious  
a Jewell, how divine a motion, how sweet a vertue is Libe-  
rality, that preserveth all these in a true & peaceable concord:  
Prodigality, which without care wasteth what time and di-  
ligence by long travell hath purchased, is such a Roche to eate  
out the labours of men, that our Predecessours called it a fire  
of the minde, which is so impatient in heat, as it ceaseth not  
while any matter combustible is present, to burne necessary  
things to very dust and cinders: through this commeth pover-  
ty, want, distresse, and in the end despaire: where as liberality,  
the contrary to this vice keepeth such a direct meane betwene  
both, as it preserveth Fortune, Fame, and Honor in their just  
and equall proportion: So exquisite are the principles to be  
observed in this vertue, as it sufficeth not to attain to the per-  
fection of it by giving, onely respecting the circumstances of  
time, person and quality: but in receiving, standeth a princi-  
pall point of liberality: for if either we take from him that can  
ill spare it, or more then desert affords, or without resolution  
to be grateful, did we our selves give mountaines, yet we can-  
not be honoured with the title of liberality, in that greedy re-  
ceit of untimely gifts, we betray certaine sparks of insatia-  
ble covetise: which Lysander noted very well, who being pre-  
sented by certain of his poore neighbors with sundry presents,  
sent them all home, but with great thankes: saying to one of  
his friends, seest thou not how liberall Lysander hath bene to  
day, in bestowing so many good gifts upon poore men: nay  
I have not (quoth his friend) sent thee give any thing at all:

But

But I have (answered Lilander) returned those presents, which I could not have taken without their hinderance: meaning that prejudicall gifts are rubbed with dishonor, & bring with them hatred and infamy. Theocritus an ancient Poet of ours, calleth liberality the thiefe that most secretly stealeth away the mindes of men: his reason is this, that all estate for the most part, adicted to covetousnes & greedy desire of game, cast their eyes ever after that object that glistereth most with riches, & set their opinions & censures with partiality on those whom Fortune hath favored with many treasures: such saith he (as most be) that are blinded with this covetous desire, are tyed so stricktly to the purse of a liberal man, as he may at his pleasure draw to what he purposeth to employ their uses: In such estimation have our Predecessors had this vertue, that they accounted not that day amongst the tearmes of their yeres, wherein they did not liberally bestow some benefits.

But to touch more particularly a perfect discourse, and to prove that it is necessary in a Souldier, let us note the end of martiall desires which I remember, once I heard Theseus divide into three parts: the first and principall, honor generally aymed at by all, but specially belonging to the Captaines, yet due to the meanest Souldier for his powesse: The second, the conquest, which fortune imparteth as her favour to the General & fame to the rest of the soldiers: the last, desire of spoile and treasures gotten with the sword, & so hardly attained with the hazard of life: this ought the common sort of mercenary soldiers to have as their due, as a recompence for their perils, and an incourage to such warlike indeavors: for if the conquest and honor be allotted to the Captaine, what great injustice is to deny the rest, the benefit of a little momentary pelfe: which moved a worthy Captaine of Thebes, when he had obtained a victory against the Lacedemonians, of all the spoyle onely to take one sword, distributing the rest amongst his souldiers: saying, fellows in arms, this I challenge, sith I wryng it out of the hand of mine enemy: whatsoever else, is yours, as the reward of your travails: for the Theban Senators warre for honour, not for treasure. The mercenary man that beareth armes for hire, and so; his ordinary pay, feareth not to venture his life in the face of his enemy, having but his wages he hath

## Euphues his censyre

bath but his hate due so that if hope of spoile and the bountie  
of his Captain did not incourage him in his attempts, he would  
both doubt the danger of his person, and scorne for so little gain  
to runne upon such imminent perils : which caused Zoroastes  
in his great warre against the Egyprians, to give rich gifthes  
to the meaneest of his souldiers, promising the spoiles of Egypt  
for the guerdon of their valour ; his liberality taking such ef-  
fect, as he returned with conquest ; The great Monarch  
of the world, whose name I neede not rehearse, did see that li-  
berality was such a glory in a Captaine, and such a spurre to a  
souldier, that at his departure out of Greece, with resolution  
to make a generall conquest of the whole world: he gave to his  
Captaines and other men at armes, all his riches, treasures,  
and possessions, refering onely for himselfe, the hope of the  
prouince. for what doth the wisedome of the Captain by long  
and sweete orations, and sundry policies : what doth the fa-  
tione of a general by hazarding of himselfe amongst the thick-  
est of his enemies preuaile : onely in these two points, he ay-  
meth at his profit, the overthrone of his enemy, and per-  
haps a little incoughesh his souldiers; but what reapes the mer-  
cenary and popular man, if withall he be covetous, but scars,  
wounds, and penury: may what doth the Captaine get if with  
a deep insight he looketh into the souldiers mind, but a dismali-  
led love, a secret hate, an intended contempt, & a forced courage  
rather to defend themselves from peril, then to hazard their lives  
for his safety: whereas the Captain that is liberal, not onely in  
paying their wages (which I count it a sacriledge to deny) but  
in imparting the spoiles (which I hold as their due) so tieþ the  
minded of his souldiers to him with an unfained affection, that  
they count no perill too dangerous, no attempt too hard, no noz-  
zeas not of death to signifie their love and desire to recōpence  
his liberality. I remember I have red of Cassius a Barbarian  
Prince, which intending wars to the Lybians, comming with  
a small power into Lybia, passed with little resistance even to  
the very pavillion of their king: where after a smal skirmish, he  
toke him prisoner, & used him princely, blaming his souldiers  
that would not aduenture more desperatly for the safety of their  
princer after passing into the City, in lacking his palace, he  
found such infinite treasure as might have hired a multitude  
of

to *Philænus*.

mercenary men for the defence of his country. Whereupon, touching the covetise of the man, he so hated him, that shutting him in his Treasury amongst all his Gold, he pinched him to death: saying, he was worthy of all mishap, that would not continually keepe ten Legions of Souldiers to eate up such riches: by which we see what contempt a covetous Captaigne incarreth by his niggardize: whereas liberality is an ornament both to wisedome and fortitude, and such a precious Jewell, as no value may suffice to estimats. To confirme which, as Hector and Helenus have done, I means to rehearse a Tragedy, so your honourable presence shall favour me with patience. Achilles stying by their countenance they expected no lesse, began his tale in this manner.

*Achilles Tragedy.*

Index animi liberalitatis.

In the City of Athens (famous thorow the world for Philosophers and souldiers) amongst the Senators for the State of the City was Aritocracy, there ruled as chiefe (honoured generally for his good parts) one Roxander, chosen by the consent of the Senate Dictator in the warres, this being elected Captaigne, was so favored by fortune, as he never waged battaile wherein he remained not victor: in so much as the fame of his happy successe was a warrant to the Athenians of their safety. Of stature he was small, of meane courage, no man greatly lettered: but to recompence these defects, he was of such exceeding bounty & liberality to all men, but especially to his Souldiers, that his very countenance was sufficient to incourage the most bashful coward to the combat. For the Athenians by their law gave all the spoiles gotten in warres to the Captaigne, onely appointed for the Souldiers their ordinary pay: but Roxander, as he triumphed in many victories, never enriched himselfe, but equally imparted the treasures of the enemy amongst the souldiers according to their deserts: being of such a liberall minde towards them that professed martiall discipline, that at his owne charges hee founded hospitals for such as were maimed in the warres, that their relief

## Euphues his censure

reliefe might adde a glory to his renoun: Giving dowries to the daughters of such as were slaine, and in peace being a fa-ther to all them over whom he had been a Captaine in wars. Enby the secret enemy to honor, grudging as well at his ver-tues as his fortunes, brought him in as deepe hate with the Senators, as he was in favour with the Souldiers: for they suspecting that he ment by his liberall ty to insinuate into the hearts of the Commons: and to steale away the mindz of the popular sozt, so to plant himselfe, as sole Governor: ( tha onely thing they feared, lest their Aristocracie shold be re-duced to a Monarchy) by a penall law called Oltracisme, found fault with his aspyring, and so did not onely confiscate his goods, but condemnre him for ever into exile: Roxander having the sentence of his banishment pronounced, thinking that fortune ment to give him a check, thought as roughly to deale with her, & therfore put up her abuse with patience, smil-ing that when the Senate had prized the Inventory of his goods, the summe amounted not to so much as wold discharge his passage into Sicilia, whither he was banished. But the Souldiers and popular sozt hearing of this injury, as men fur-vious, got them to armes, and in great multitude flocked to the doore of the Senate house, where they swore to revenge the wrong offered to Roxander: The Senates and Censorz with other Officers of the City, sought by threats and other per-suasions to appease them: but in vaine, till that Roxander preferring the quiet of his Country before his owne priuate welfare standing upon the staires, descending from the Coun-cill chamber, pacified them with this briete Oration.

'Citiz:ns of Athens, famous thoro w all Grecie for your dutifull obedience in peace, and resolute indevoirs in wars: ac-counted the presidents of perfect subjects by manifesting reverence to such as the gods have placed as gods to governe men, I meane the grave and wise Senators: what madnesse hath infenced your minds: what fury hath forced this upzoe: what meanes the noise of Armons, and the Weapons as fearefull object in such a peaceable time, unlesse desirous to seeke your owne ruine, you intend a civill mutiny, the fall of your selbes, and the fatall mishap of your posterity: what doe you want: who hath offerred wrong: are not the Senators set to minister Justice:

to Philantus.

Justice: and wish that before he could utter any more words, they cryed out: we swere to kepe thee from banishment, and have sworne to revenge thy injury, whom we love more then all the Senators. After the noile was so ceased that he might be heard, Roxander went forward in his speach: if it bee for me (worthy Citizens) you have taken armour in seeking to grace me with your favour, you pinch me with dishonour: in esdeting my liberty, you bring me within the bondage of infamy: The Senate hath past judgement against me in Justice, and I content to byake the penalty of the law with patience: offences must bee punished, and punishments borne with quiet, not with revenge: Have I lived forty yeres a dutifull subject in Athens, and shall I now by your meanes be accounted a mutinious rebell: no, loving Countrymen: if ever my deserts have bee ne such, as yee thinke me your friend, lay away your weapons, returne every man to his owne house, so shall Roxander account you his friends: otherwise, so ever take you as his enemies. So soone had he spoken these words, but every man peaceably, though sorrowfull, went home to his house: and haue within three daves sayled poore, and dismissed into Sicilia. Roxander had not lived long in exile, but a quarrell grew betwene the Thebans and the Athenians, about the deßollowing of a Maide of Athens: whereupon, as enbie stirreth up a secret grudge fone to revenge, the Athenians by aduite of the Senate, mustred their men, leavied a great host, over whom there was appointed five wise & grave Senators, the youngest of which had been before times Dictator, to have the conduct of the army, and over them all as Generall was placed Clitomaches, a man of invincible valour and fortitude, stored thus with men & munition, with wise and valiant Chieftaines, they passed on towards Thebes: by the way giving assault to a strong and rich City called Lissum, the Souldiers thinking to finde in Clitomaches Roxander's liberality, so furiously gave onset, that in short time, and without any great losse they scaled the walls, and almost put all to the edge of the sword, the Souldiers thus courageously having entered combate and wonne the conquest as before time they had done, entring into every house to fetch out the spoyle, generall Proclamation  
was

## Euphues his censure

was made that no man upon paine of death shuld take one  
peny, but that every one shoulde retorne to the Campe, which  
so amazed & discouraged the mercenary men, that with heart-  
lesse groanes they went stragling to the tents : the Senators  
entering the houses & possessing such spoile, that they sent home  
Waggons laden with treasure to Athens : After thus they  
had sackt the City, the Thebans hearing of this victory gathe-  
ring their forces together, marched on to meeke them, and in  
a Plaine not far from Likum gave them the encounter, with  
such desire to revenge, as the Athenians were forced a little to  
retire: but Clytemachus, whose courage no perill could daunt,  
incoraged his men, and for proue of his owne resolution,  
was foremost in the vaward, laying on such blowes, as he  
gave witnes how willing he was to be victor : the Senators  
likewise with eloquent phrases sought to incourage : but to  
small purpose, for the souldiers warily retyng, never stod  
stroke till they harboured themselves within the City, where  
campiring up the Gates like cowards, they dishonoured the  
forgotten fame and honour of Athens : The Thebans, whose  
teeth were set on edge with this repulse, laid legar to the walls,  
and compassing the City with a double trench, thought either  
to make them issue out to the battaile, or else to force them  
yeld by famine : the souldiers carelesse, and heartlesse, would  
scarce make defence on the walls, which the Senators seeing  
one of them stepped up, and calling them all into the market  
inide them this Oration.

Worthy Citizens and Souldiers of Athens, shall we bee  
such cowards, as to measure our thoughts by the favours of  
Fortune, or resemble those bad hounds, that at the first fault  
give over the chace, shall the foile of a little skiu mish affright  
those minds that hitherto hath beene invincible? shall dishonor  
teare the Lawrell from our heads, which we have worn for  
so many triumphs? shall the Thebanes who have ever sea-  
red our forces, hold us begirt as bondslaves within a City?  
shall the towne which of late we subdued, bee a harbour for  
our selves against the enemy? shall I say the world canonize  
our cowardise in the records of infamy, that hitherto hath im-  
blazed our fame with restless praises? No souldiers, and fel-  
low compaionous, in armes and in fortunes, let this check be a  
spur

to Philanthus.

Spirre to revenge, let us thirke with a passionate desyre till with conquest or an honourable death we win the glory we have lost : our silver haires weakened in many foerpassed bat-  
tels ended, to the honour of the Athenians, although they  
might be warrantes of rest, shal not privaldge us from hazar-  
ding our selves amidst the thickest of our enemies : so that in-  
couraged, and as men resolved to die, or within the field you  
will with us issue out to put these unskilfull Thebans from  
their Trenches. The Souldiers (so had the discourteous cove-  
tize, quattred their courage) as men not hearing, slipt away  
murmuring, as malecontent : which Clitemaches espying,  
drawing forth his sword, cryed out unto them : how are you  
besotted souldiers of Athens ? why are your eares enchanted  
that the wisdome of the Senate is holden frivolous : for shame  
seeke not after dishonour : behold, Clitemaches your Captaine  
will be the first man that shall enter the trench of the enemy :  
this sword, this hand, this heart compantons shall forsgard you,  
as more willing to die then to breake this discredit, and if you  
be so obsteinate, take this blade and sacrifice my blod, that dy-  
ing I may shew that shame whiche for our cowardice is like to  
light on our heads : in vaine did Clitemaches cry out, for the  
souldiers went their way, and as melancholy mens sake strag-  
ling and full of dumps in the streets long had they not bene  
thes beleagard, but that newes was brought to Roxander  
what mishap had fallen on his Country : he whom injury nor  
death could not with-hold from wishing well to Athens, ra-  
ther determined to hazard his life by breaking the Discrasine  
in returning from exile, then to be thought a fearful and base  
minded coward : passing therefor with as much speeche as  
might be from Sicilia in poore & unknowne attice, he landed  
in the Promontory of Lissum, within three leagues of the  
Campe : where he had not wandred halfe a mile, but by the  
scouts, he was taken prisoner, and carried to the Senate of  
Thebes, who thinking that Roxander was banished, toke  
him for a poore Sicilian, (as he fained himselfe) & suffered him  
to remaine quiet with free liberty to passe and repasse at his  
liberty. Roxander continuing thus amongst the Thebans,  
hearing that the City began to want victuals, and how the  
Souldiers mutinous, were about to deliver up the City, de-  
spight

## Euphues his censure

night of the Senate upon composition ; late in an evening getting close to the Walls, called to the watch and told them he had a letter to deliver from Roxonder to the Souldiers of Athens : why villaine (quoth the Watchman) thou art mad, Roxander is banished : Truth (quoth he) but returned, and taken prisoner by the Thebans, who to morrow by eight of the clocke shall suffer death, if he be not set free : for confirmation of my words deliver this letter to his sonne, who knowing his fathers hand, may both read it and witnesse it to the souldiers: the watchman hearing such sensible reasons to perswade him, tooke the letter, and Roxander secretly stole again to the Campe : No sooner did the morning Staire, & blushing Aurora beginne to course her selfe from the bed of Titan, but the watchman hyed with the letter into the City, and sought out Roxanders sonne, who was of no better account then a mercenary souldier, and to him imparted the whole matter : who receiving the letter, found that it was his Fathers writing: whereupon, taking the watchman with him, calling the souldiers by sound of a Trumpet to the Market place : he discoursed unto them, first whose sonne he was : secondly what had past the last night betweene the watchman & an unknowne man, of his fathers imprisonment, and the spedenesse of his death : so proesse whereof he red them the letter as followeth,

### Roxanders Letter.

The distresse of my Country bantled into Sicilia, where I  
lived poor & exiled, such was the care I had of the common  
wealth, as I chose rather to dye by breaking the law of the  
Draesims, then to be counted slacke in attempting what I  
might for the benefit of Athens. Honors are not tyed to times,  
nor courage to places : death is sweeter then discontent, and  
more glorious is it to perish in wising welto Athens, then in  
lying quiet in Sicilia : the Thebans have overcome, that  
grieves me not, sith it is but a brake of Fortune, whose fa-  
vours are inconstant, whose frownes are momentany, whose  
checke is the step to god hap. The Athenians are vanquished,  
what of this: men are subject to the pleasures of opportunities,  
their actions have not alwayes prosperify favourable: time  
changeth:

changeth : and more honor is gotten in a moment, then hath  
beene lost in a moneth. The Athenians are rampited as cow-  
ards within the walls : this (Countrymen) pincheth Roxan-  
der at the heart, that famous Athens, renowned Athens, A-  
thens that was the chieftaine of Grece for warlike attempts,  
should be stained with dishonor and cowardize : yea, Country-  
men and Souldiers, Roxander in bands in the hands of his  
enemies, ready to dye, grieveth at this disgrace, and blusheth  
more to heare the Thebans call you cowards, then to heare  
them pronounce the sentence of death vpon worthy Souldiers,  
you fought to sake me from the hands of the Senate which  
were my friends : now sake to rid me from the Thebans my  
foes, and your enemies, who intend to kill Roxander, onely  
because he is Roxander : whose liberality was the cause of  
your favours. This if I obtaine, I onely in recompence, pro-  
mise to be thankfull. Farewell.

Roxander the friend to Athens.

**N**O sooner had his sonne red the Letter, but that the sou-  
ldiers shouted at the very name of Roxander, and pulling  
his son from the place where he stood, made him their Captain.  
The Senators hearing this alarum: were driven into a maze,  
till one of the Captaines discoursed to them from point to point  
the foemen rehearsed premises wherat being astonied, comming  
in with Clitomaches into the Market place, they found the  
Souldiers in armes, and in array ready to march towards the  
Gate of the City. Clitomaches willing to stay them that they  
might not issue out without advice, could not prevaile : but  
breaking downe the rampires as mad men, crying, Ro-  
xander, liberall Roxander, they issued out, little lookt for of the  
Thebans : who notwithstanding, standing within their tren-  
ches in defence, the Athenians so valiantly gave the onset, that  
in a desperat maner as men contemning death, they ran upon  
the pikes, & presently discomfited the enemy with such a slaug-  
hter, as not one was left alive to carry newes to Thebes of  
their losse: the retral sounded, Roxander presented himselfe,  
whom with such loving submission they received, & returning  
such lowly thankes to the Souldiers, that they calling to re-  
membrance, first the injury the Senators offered Roxander

## Euphues his censure

in his banishment and their wrong at the rack of Lissum, for division of spoile, that like men haunted with a fury, running into the City, before Roxander could know the cause of the burlynnes, they sought out the Senators and Councillors, and put them to the edge of the sword, presenting their heads to Roxander, who with feares disallowing their disobedience, and with threats shewing himselfe discontent, was notwithstanding maugre his oath created againe Dictator, in which estate he lived long after in Athens.

Achilles Tragedy ended, aged Priamus standing up, gave his verdict upon their discouer in this manner. Although, worthy Grecians, I am not calley to be a Judge in this controversie, yet friendly & freely let me say that such a perfect diuision of qualities or rather vertues, necessary and incident in a souldier, hath beeene solively pountrated, and signified sooth in such comely colours, as it is hard to censure whether of them holds the supremacy: for wisdome being the meane do dispose the army in his due order, and to have an insight by policy to prevent what the enemy can intend, yet is but a Chapow drawn with a pensell, unlesse fortitude and courage perforne that in action, which hath beeene purposed and determined by wilisme: neither can these two haue long continuance and good successse except liberty as a link to knit these two in their forces, presents the minds of the souldiers captivate by their Captaines bounty: then of these premis we may conclude, that none can come to the perfection of a souldier, unlesse he be both wise, valiant, and liberal: With this grave censure of Priamus, they rested all contented, except the Lawyes, who seeing Phoebus so fast declining to the West, hastened on Achilles to depart: he lettered with the love of Polixena, would willingly haue perswaded a nightly rest at Troy, but that his thoughts would haue beeene discerned; to prevent therefore all occasion of suspicion, he made haste so that taking his leave of Priamus, Hector, and the rest of the Kings and Princes resident at Troy, mounting upon horse he went with Iphigenia and the Ladies to their Pavilions.

Ite domum Sature, venit Hesperus; Ite Capelle,

rebus et alijs quodcumque periculis obstat, tunc quiesce.

111

